

Extra 12 Million Shocks India Census Takers

By Tyler Marshall
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW DELHI — Detailed analysis of India's recent census will take years, but the country's political leaders and planners are reeling from what they have learned so far.

They were shocked to find that India has 12 million people more than they had thought and even more shocked by indications that:

• The birthrate is far higher than they had believed.

• Contrary to expectations, virtually no progress has been made toward stemming population growth since the last census 10 years ago, despite an investment of \$850 million.

Many interpret the results reported by the census as a major failure of the world's oldest family planning program.

Rami Chhabra, a program director at the Family Planning Foundation in New Delhi, said the census results are a "searing indication of the administration of the family planning program... which has hopelessly failed to achieve its objectives."

Those involved in setting Indian population policy believe now that the long-range target of stabilizing the population at around 900 million by 1995 is no longer possible.

"It's out of the question," said Dr. V.A. Panandiker, who chaired a government working group on population policy that recommended the goal in a report submitted a year ago.

"Two years ago, I was talking about 930 to 940 million by the end of the century. Now I think it is optimistic to talk of less than a billion."

In terms of the impact on development planning, the implications of a failure to control the population growth are enormous.

Development programs costing billions of dollars, to improve the quality of life, including education, jobs, housing and other amenities such as potable water and sanitation are in serious danger if population growth cannot be controlled.

"Unless the population goals can be achieved, the entire planning exercise is futile," said Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, a member of the Central Planning Commission and chief architect of India's family planning policy.

Shock Value

Although the census results are depressing, many believe that their shock value could provide the breakthrough needed to restore

momentum and provide new direction to India's family planning effort, which has never fully recovered from the trauma of forced sterilization and other excesses in the mid-1970s.

Coercive tactics by overzealous officials during 21 months of emergency rule under Prime Minister Indira Gandhi set off a wave of public reaction that eventually swept her from office in March 1977.

Birth control programs had little support in the Janata government that followed. Since her return to power, Mrs. Gandhi has tried carefully and quietly in promoting such programs.

"She won't stand in the way of an effective program, but it's still too sensitive an issue for her to openly push hard on," one population expert said.

A low-key television interview

on the subject last September was Mrs. Gandhi's first lengthy public discussion of the subject in 3½ years. It coincided with a gradual recovery toward the levels of family planning, including sterilization, before emergency rule.

Following the latest census, Mrs. Gandhi called a special meeting of top advisers to discuss its implications.

Other high level meetings have followed and senior government officials talk of a new sense of urgency and renewed political will toward family planning. Health Minister Baburao Shankarand is reportedly drafting letters to the chief ministers of India's 22 states, urging them to step up family planning efforts, along with their personal involvement.

Despite the injection of official enthusiasm for family planning, there are serious doubts that the program can succeed without a change of direction. Even with allowances for the setbacks, it has advanced relatively little.

Since the mid-1960s, the birthrate of 41 per 1,000 had dropped only to 35. Less than a quarter of the population practices any form of birth control.

China Comparison

By comparison, Western demographic experts estimate that in the same period China's birthrate dropped from around 35 per 1,000 to fewer than 20. The U.S. birthrate is about 15 per thousand.

"There must be something basically wrong with work which, in three decades, has just reached one in five couples in the country," Mr. Chhabra said.

Dr. Panandiker said that organizational failure is one reason for the poor results. What he describes as a technical, lackadaisical approach by the government has often left local health care centers understaffed and without proper supplies.

In rural areas, where 80 percent of India's people live, aloof and often remote family planning officials have failed to establish rapport with villagers, Dr. Panandiker said.

Key to Breakthrough

Ashish Bose of Delhi University's Institute of Economic Growth argued that family planning projects financed with foreign aid have been largely counterproductive in India because they are alien to the Indian culture. "They have done more harm than good," he said.

Mr. Bose, Dr. Panandiker and others believe that the key to any breakthrough in India's population control program would be government willingness to alter radically the entire approach, to let local people shape and operate their own programs.

Dr. Panandiker urges involvement of local village councils and greater use of private-sector volunteer organizations.

One of the best-known family planning successes in India, Dr. Panandiker said, was a shoestring operation started in the early 1970s by two physicians, Rajkumar Arole and his wife, Mabel, in Maharashtra state.

In a remote administrative district of 100,000 people, the Aroles, working with a few nurses and a group of 70 semi-literate women selected by villagers, managed to persuade 70 percent of the district's married couples to use some sort of contraception and reduce the fertility rate from 36 per 1,000 to 25.

Experience showed that the women trained by the Aroles and paid between \$6 and \$10 a month put across the family planning message far more efficiently than skilled outsiders because they were closely linked to the village women by accent, values and background.

Dr. Swaminathan noted that this thinking was reflected in India's new five-year plan.

Foreign Affairs

Relatively little time was spent during the debate on foreign affairs. The lengthiest portion concerned a fishing dispute with Britain — with both candidates evidently hoping to gather the fishermen's vote. And finally, one of the two journalists steering the debate felt constrained to suggest that "we do better with the fish problem and move on to other subjects."

Mr. Mitterrand then attacked Mr. Giscard d'Estaing for allegedly weak and indecisive conduct following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. He also criticized Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's decision to fly to Warsaw to meet Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev before Western countries could formulate a strong united stand.

The debate ended with a five-minute summing up by each candidate.

Mr. Mitterrand, returning to the president's alleged economic failures, said that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing remained him of a "driv-er who after overturning his car asks to have his license renewed."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, in his only moment of contribution during the debate, acknowledged that there was a widespread desire in the country for a political change.

But he asserted that if Mr. Mitterrand were to win the election "each of you who might think you will live better will live worse."

At the trial opened Thursday, Mr. Succiliffe pleaded guilty to lesser charges of manslaughter on grounds of "diminished responsibility" or lack of mental competence. He pleaded guilty to seven charges of attempted murder of women who survived the five northern English cities.

Mr. Succiliffe sat impassively in the dock Tuesday flanked by four prison officers as Attorney General Sir Michael Havers told the jury the defendant told psychiatrists he had "messages from God" to kill prostitutes.

Only eight of Mr. Succiliffe's victims were prostitutes. The other five were all described by police as "respectable" women — two university students, two clerks and a civil servant. They ranged in age from 16 to 47.

11 Killed in Yugoslavia

The Associated Press

ISTANBUL — Two soldiers and two terrorists were killed in a shootout in the eastern province of Tunceli, military authorities reported Tuesday.

The scene of the shooting took place Monday in the village of Tunceli, in the mountainous eastern region of Turkey, during a village-wide search by security forces.

The troops shot and killed two terrorists after they gunned down two soldiers in the exchange of gunfire.

Tunceli is an area where Kurdish nationalist movements have been

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BELGRADE — At least 11 persons died and 10 were seriously injured Tuesday when a bus collided with a truck in eastern Serbia, the news agency Tanjug reported.



Dubliners Tuesday signed book of condolence for Bobby Sands before the General Post Office.

21 Injured in Ulster Riots as Sands Dies

(Continued from Page 1)

Norwegian visit. An object thrown by a demonstrator just missed her.

In London, postal workers Tuesday night intercepted a package bomb addressed to Prince Charles, police said. The device, which was in a brown padded envelope, was defused.

The package was discovered during a routine sorting of mail in a central London post office. It was addressed to Prince Charles at Buckingham Palace. Police would not say where it was posted.

More than 1,000 leftist protesters marched on the British Embassy in Athens. In France, a bomb was thrown into a warehouse shared by the British rubber company, Dunlop, in the city of Toulouse and several hundred persons marched through the streets of Paris Tuesday evening to protest the death of Bobby Sands.

In media coverage of his fast, Ashish Bose of Delhi University's Institute of Economic Growth argued that family planning projects financed with foreign aid have been largely counterproductive in India because they are alien to the Indian culture. "They have done more harm than good," he said.

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House Democrats say They Lack Votes To Reject Budget

By Martin Tolchin
New York Times Service

ASHINGTON — House Democratic leaders have acknowledged that they lack the votes to force a House vote on the \$583-billion budget for fiscal 1982 endorsed by the White House, as President Reagan won an additional four in a series of meetings with conservative Democrats.

The expectation on Capitol Hill is that Mr. Reagan had sufficient momentum to win a comfortable victory. In Wednesday's vote, tribute to both his popularity and his lobbying effort.

A count taken by the House Democrats indicated that only 175 of the party's 241 members were willing to support the Democrats' alternative \$714.5-billion budget, which would provide more for social programs and less of a tax cut. Using different economic assumptions, the Democrats have proposed a larger budget because they are less optimistic about the economy than the Republicans, and project higher inflation and interest rates.

The president elicited expressions of support from four addi-

Reagan Asks Large Cuts in Welfare

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

ASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has sent detailed fare proposals to Congress, including sharp cutbacks in aid to giant women, strikers, teenagers and the "working poor."

The administration also proposed that the income of step-parents be considered for the first time in determining a child's need for public assistance and that efforts to collect alimony and child support would be strengthened so that parental responsibility, rather than public assistance, takes on a greater role meeting children's needs.

David B. Swoap, undersecretary of the Department of Health and Human Services, said Monday that the reductions in welfare eligibility would result in federal savings of \$1 billion by 1982, while states' costs would be reduced by \$50 million. He said that about 40,000 families in the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program were expected to become eligible. There are 3.8 million families on welfare.

Inequities Cited

"We are attempting to moderate the fact that work should be encouraged in American society," said Mr. Swoap, a former California welfare official and Capitol Hill aide. "The work ethic is central to the solution of many of the issues related to dependency." Although President Reagan had already announced welfare cuts, the full details of the proposed legislation were not given Monday.

Mr. Swoap, and Linda S. Mahon, head of the Office of Family Assistance, emphasized that the administration's package is designed to end inequities in the system, especially the situation families that are collecting welfare but are far better off than poor working families that do not collect welfare.

In New York state, Miss Mahon said, a family of four that has a working breadwinner, the minimum wage of \$1 a month and is not collecting taxes has a disposable income of \$2. This takes into account that family has deducted work expenses and health insurance and taken advantage of food stamps and an earned income tax credit.

Pregnant Women

A family of four with \$581 in income that is collecting welfare has a disposable income of \$774 because it also receives Medicaid, is not pay for health insurance and gets \$325 in welfare payments. Mr. Swoap said that the administration planned to save \$23 million by 1982 with a proposal that more benefits be available to pregnant women "only when it has been medically verified that the fetus can be anticipated within two months." Currently, states provide welfare benefits to women from the time a pregnancy is medically verified.

He also said that the administration sought to bar the family of a teenager from being eligible for welfare. At present 16 states allow teenagers to collect welfare payments.

The Reagan proposals also affect teen-agers. Current welfare permits states to define the term "welfare children" to include persons aged 18 through 20 to regularly attend school. The new definition defines "dependent child" as anyone under 18, or as completing high school in their 18th year.

DEATH NOTICE

AGNIA PARJEON CHAMBERS died on May 26, 1981 in New York City. She was widow of Ambrose Ely Chambers, and sister of Margaret Rose of New York City, Ruth Roland of Richardson, Virginia, Jean Davis of Topanga, California, and Parjeon Hopkins of Manhattan Beach, California. Private services were held on April 29, 1981 in Southampton, Long Island.

Aluminum Lemons, Anyone?

S. Koreans Negotiating to Buy Old U.S. Sheridans

By Fred S. Hoffman
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Army's Sheridan armored fighting vehicle, doomed more than two years ago as a \$1.2 billion failure, will be born again as a South Korean war machine.

"They know it's a lemon," a U.S. defense official said. "We didn't sell them a pig in a poke. They asked for the Sheridan."

If the deal goes through, South Korea probably will pay the United States only \$10 million — or \$10,000 apiece — for 1,000 Sheridans in storage. The South Koreans then will try to remodel them in their own factories, defense officials said.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and South Korean military leaders discussed the deal in San Francisco last week. The M-51 Sheridan was mentioned publicly as being among weapons the United States was prepared to sell South Korea.

Mysterious Future

An official, asking to remain anonymous, said that the South Koreans were familiar with the Sheridan's history of problems but apparently were confident that they could remodel the 18-ton, tank-like vehicle and put it to good use.

"We're not really sure what they have in mind for it," he said. "They can work wonders with the chassis, probably in ways that wouldn't be suitable for our forces."

Other sources said that the Sheridan's 152-millimeter gun system, which also was designed to launch Shillelagh missiles, will be stripped from

the vehicles before they are shipped to South Korea.

The Sheridan's chassis was described as excellent and possibly usable as a tracked carrier for air defense or other weapons. Specialists said, however, that the vehicle's lightweight aluminum armor would remain a problem if the South Koreans used the revamped Sheridan in a tank battlefield.

Persistent Difficulties

After investigating reports of serious defects in Vietnam service, a House Armed Services subcommittee severely criticized the Sheridan in 1969. So did the General Accounting Office, Congress's investigative arm.

The Army had persistent difficulties with the Sheridan gun's conventional ammunition. Also, in 1978, the Army cited "low system reliability of the M-51 which resulted in significant user [troop] dissatisfaction" as well as the high cost of overhauling the machine among its reasons for deciding to phase out the Sheridan.

The Army reports that only 127 Sheridans are left in a regular combat unit, the 82d Airborne Division. It is the only armored vehicle light enough (16 tons) to be air-dropped. Army officials said, An M-60 main battle tank weighs about 55 tons.

Thirty-three Sheridans are scattered among National Guard units, and 330 of them have survived to play the role of Soviet "aggressor vehicles" in U.S. Army maneuvers.

U.S. Official Favors Sending Guatemala Weapons to Combat 'Major Insurgency'

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A senior State Department official, John A. Bushnell, has said that a "major insurgency" was under way in Guatemala and that he was "very disposed" to consider providing military aid to that nation's government.

In testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Bushnell, who is acting assistant secretary of state for Inter-American Affairs, said that a decision to resume military aid to Guatemala would depend on a commitment by the Guatemalan authorities to curb political violence on the part of the security forces.

"We would like to see an indication that things are going to be different in Guatemala than has been the case," Mr. Bushnell said.

He stressed that Guatemala had not requested military assistance and that no decision on such aid had been made, but he added that the administration had received "feelers" regarding its willingness to sell spare parts for Guatemala's fleet of U.S.-built UH-1 Huey helicopters, an essential arm in that country's effort to flush out guerrillas in the countryside.

2,000 Guerrillas

Mr. Bushnell's testimony Monday represented the most specific official evaluation to date of the nature and severity of the struggle taking place in Guatemala, where a 2,000-member guerrilla movement is having increasing success battling the government's 18,000-man army.

A decision by the Reagan administration to resume military sales or training to Guatemala would be controversial, since the government of President Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia is widely believed to be conducting a cam-

Belgian Judge Bans Extremists

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Attorney General William French Smith on Tuesday formally confirmed the Reagan administration's disavowal of the Freedom of Information Act and announced plans to seek its "reform."

As a first step, Mr. Smith revoked 1977 guidelines that urged all government agencies and departments to make public information sought under the act unless it was clear that disclosure would be "demonstrably harmful."

The attorney general said in an announcement that the old policy had "increased the complexities of administering the act and may have increased costs as well."

In a one-page memo distributed throughout the executive branch, he added that he would be soliciting legislative proposals from each agency in the near future "in a collaborative endeavor to reform the FOIA."

Justice Department spokesman Tom DeCaro said the plan is to draft and submit a single legislative package addressing flaws in the law. He indicated that it would be months before the administration proposal is ready, but he said that a bill already introduced by Republican Sen. Orrin G. Hatch of Utah, "does some of the things we're looking at."

Mr. Hatch's proposal also would relax the deadlines for government compliance with the law and substantially broaden the number of law enforcement and intelligence agency records that can be kept secret.

As it now stands, the Freedom of Information Act has nine exemptions that permit the government to withhold information. These include properly classified documents concerning national de-

fense or foreign policy, trade secrets and various kinds of "investigative records compiled for law enforcement purposes." The law, passed in 1966, remained largely ineffective until 1974 when Congress overrode former President Gerald R. Ford's veto to lay down deadlines for compliance and close other loopholes.

Increased Reluctance

Government officials, particularly in the FBI and the CIA, have been complaining about the measure ever since. In his announcement Monday, the attorney general took the position that a thorough review is needed "because years of experience have made clear that many persons are employing it in ways Congress did not intend."

Mr. Smith's reversal of the 1977 administrative policy — laid down by former attorney general Griffin B. Bell — appears to be largely symbolic. Neither the Bell guidelines nor any other of the periodic sets of guidelines issued by the Justice Department since 1967 have been held widely.

If upheld in an appeal court the ruling would put an end to one of the most controversial factions in the long-standing quarrel between Belgium's Dutch-speaking Flemings and French-speaking Walloons.

Founded in 1950 to take up the cause of imprisoned Flemish activists in the disputes between Flemings and Walloons after World War II, the Vlaams Militanten Orde, or VM, has recently provoked widespread protests in Belgium with its neo-Nazi activities.

least 76 Christian Democrats in recent months, but noted that "the government hasn't done much to counter it."

Rights Violations He also said that it was questionable whether the Reagan administration could resume military sales to Guatemala under existing law, which bars such assistance to countries engaged in "gross and consistent" violations of human rights.

Military aid and training to Guatemala was suspended four years ago by the Carter administration in a dispute over human rights abuses as well as indications that Guatemala might use force in its territorial dispute with neighboring Belize.

State Department officials now contend privately that the cutoff did not succeed in reducing human rights violations and that the army, which rules the country, is the sector that U.S. diplomacy must engage.

Mr. Bushnell also said that aid was warranted because of Cuban and other Soviet-sympathetic assistance to insurgents, which includes training of a "substantial number" of Guatemalans in Cuba, provision of arms and ammunition, and help with the recruitment among insurgent Indian tribes, whose members constitute 55 percent of Guatemala's 7.2 million inhabitants.

In a statement Monday, Sen. D'Amato said he was tackling the politically sensitive issue because rent controls "haven't worked" and that ending them "will encourage new buildings and encourage landlords to maintain older buildings."

In testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Bushnell, who is acting assistant secretary of state for Inter-American Affairs, said that a decision to resume military sales or training to Guatemala would be controversial, since the government of President Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia is widely believed to be conducting a cam-

paign to eliminate centrist politicians whom Washington might find preferable to his ruling junta. The president is a major general.

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State Department officials now contend privately that the cutoff did not succeed in reducing human rights violations and that the army, which rules the country, is the sector that U.S. diplomacy must engage.

Mr. Bushnell also said that aid was warranted because of Cuban and other Soviet-sympathetic assistance to insurgents, which includes training of a "substantial number" of Guatemalans in Cuba, provision of arms and ammunition, and help with the recruitment among insurgent Indian tribes, whose members constitute 55 percent of Guatemala's 7.2 million inhabitants.

In a statement Monday, Sen. D'Amato said he was tackling the politically sensitive issue because rent controls "haven't worked" and that ending them "will encourage new buildings and encourage landlords to maintain older buildings."

In testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Bushnell, who is acting assistant secretary of state for Inter-American Affairs, said that a decision to resume military sales or training to Guatemala would be controversial, since the government of President

Spanish Crowds Shout for Military Coup At Funerals of Slain General, Policemen

The Associated Press

MADRID — Crowds at the funerals of a Spanish general and three policemen slain by gunmen in Madrid and Barcelona shouted support Tuesday for a military takeover in Spain.

As pallbearers carried the coffins of the shooting victims from their private funerals, large crowds screamed anti-government slogans and urged the military to try again to take power "to stop the disintegration of Spain."

There also were shouts for Lt. Col. Antonio Tejero Molina to be freed from prison. Col. Tejero Molina led nearly 300 Civil Guard

officers who stormed the lower house of parliament Feb. 23 and held its members hostage for 18 hours before surrendering. He is one of the 45 persons, including

Bandits Kill 18 in India

United Press International

NEW DELHI — Bandits last week killed 18 villagers suspected of betraying their hideouts to authorities in northern Uttar Pradesh state, the Press Trust of India news agency has reported. Officials said the bandits killed 11 persons in one village and 7 in another by firing squad.

three army generals, awaiting military trial in connection with the coup attempt.

Brig. Gen. Andres Gonzalez de Suso and policeman Ignacio Garcia, who rushed to his aid, were shot to death by three gunmen in central Madrid Monday morning. A half-hour later, two Civil Guardsmen breakfasting in a Barcelona bar were assassinated by two gunmen.

The Interior Ministry immediately blamed the radical leftist organization GRAPO for the killings, which pushed the death toll this year from Spanish political violence to 22. GRAPO, which is the Spanish acronym for the October First Anti-Fascist Resistance Organizations, is said to be a small band, most of whose leaders are serving long prison terms for terrorism.

Emilio Avilino Gomez, 28, an alleged GRAPO member wounded in the Madrid attack, was reported in very grave condition. Two passers-by wounded in the shooting were reported improved and a third was discharged from the hospital.

The inability of the Spanish government to stem the tide of political violence, particularly in the northern Basque country, was thought to be a prime motive in the February coup attempt.

Gen. Gonzalez de Suso, a former head of the press division in the Defense Ministry, was the first military officer in active duty killed by extremists since the coup attempt. Two retired army lieutenant colonels were killed by Basque separatists.



REUNITED — Lt. Gen. Willard W. Scott, commander of the U.S. Army 5th Corps, presents photographs to West Germans, left to right, Roland Imhof, Guenter Kohlraus and Guenter Koop showing the three soldiers Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower for a chat when they were children. The U.S. Army had published the photo (IHT March 19), which was taken after World War II in the Frankfurt area, in an effort to locate the three men for a reunion.

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Schmidt Said to Brush Off

Sharp Remarks by Begin

Reuters

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was reported Tuesday as defending his support of Palestinian rights and brushing off the vehement criticism by Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel.

A spokesman for Mr. Schmidt's Social Democratic Party (SPD) quoted the chancellor as saying that Bonn could not deny the right of self-determination for Palestinians when one of its main goals was the same right for the peoples of East and West Germany.

But the chancellor also made clear at an SPD parliamentary party meeting that Palestinians could achieve self-determination only within the framework of an overall Middle East peace settlement, not in isolation, the spokesman added.

Mr. Schmidt touched off a bitter row with Israel by saying last week that Bonn must recognize the Palestinians' moral claim to decide their own future. This drew accusations by Mr. Begin that Mr. Schmidt had forgotten the six million Jews slaughtered by Nazi Germany in World War II.

The affair has plunged Israeli-German relations to their lowest point in years, but Mr. Schmidt refrained on Tuesday from answering Mr. Begin's attacks directly.

Instead, the chancellor was quoted as telling the meeting that he had nothing to add to what was said Monday by a Bonn government spokesman, who accused Mr. Begin of electioneering and making "inappropriate and insulting" remarks.

The SPD spokesman, Knut Terjeung, recalled that Mr. Schmidt, during a visit to Saudi Arabia last week, had urged the Palestinian Liberation Organization to accept Israel's right to exist as a state.

Mr. Schmidt also said the PLO should accept that Israel must have secure borders.

Meeting Awaited

While Mr. Schmidt was briefing the SPD on his Middle East trip, Israeli and West German diplomats prepared for what could be a crucial meeting in Bonn Wednesday between Guenther von Weltzien, the Foreign Ministry state secretary, and the Israeli ambassador, Yohanan Meron.

In a speech to a political rally on Sunday, and in remarks repeated on Monday, Mr. Begin accused the chancellor of arrogance, greed and callous disregard of the extermination of Jews.

The spokesman declined to say whether Bonn would lodge an official protest over Mr. Begin's re-

marks. He said only, "We'll wait and see what Mr. Meron has to say."

Israeli diplomats said that Mr. Meron was due back in Bonn on Tuesday night from official engagements in the south West German state of Bavaria. They gave no indication about what he would say Wednesday.

Foreign Ministry officials in Israel had said no protest might be lodged with West Germany over the chancellor's remarks.

Mr. Schmidt appeared to have broad support in West Germany in the face of Mr. Begin's remarks, which the opposition Christian Democrats have described as unfair.

Mr. Schmidt has not visited Israel since becoming chancellor in 1974 and is known to have little sympathy for Mr. Begin's policies.

Paul Green, 87, Author of Plays, Movies, Is Dead

The Associated Press

CHAPEL HILL, N.C.

Dramatist Paul Green, 87, died Monday. In 1927 he won the Pulitzer Prize for his play, "In Abraham's Bosom." He was awarded the Freedom Foundation Medal.

OBITUARIES

three times — for "Faith of Our Fathers" in 1951 and for "Wilderness Road" in 1956 and for "Texas" in 1957.

Mr. Green wrote the film script for "Black Like Me" about a white man who drunkenly went to hunt down a black man with a gun. Of course, he was quite as drunk as the black man, and the gun was a toy. The script was written for Orson Welles to direct English. It was never made.

Robert E. McNeill Jr.

ORLANDO, Fla. (AP) — Robert E. McNeill Jr., 75, retired chairman of Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., died Saturday in a bicycle accident.

Labor Unrest Aggravates Swedish Crisis

riously effects on the country's already troubled economy.

Conservative Party ministers in the coalition of Conservatives, Liberals and Centrists resigned Monday over a dispute on income tax reform.

The employers said they would impose a lockout affecting between 200,000 and 250,000 of the union's 400,000 members from next Tuesday if no settlement was reached by then.

Firms which will be hit by the strike action are Volvo, Saab, L.M. Ericsson, Bolinder and Atlascopco — all big export earners for Sweden.

The Conservative Party leader and economic minister, Gosta Bohman, led seven colleagues out of the Cabinet. He has given no indication whether his party would continue to support the coalition in the Riksdag (parliament).

The Conservatives hold 73 seats, the Centrists 64 and the Liberals 38 in the Riksdag against 154 Social Democrats and 20 Communists.

Mr. Falldin said on television Moody night that apart from the weekend government crisis, Sweden faced the possibility of a crippling strike in key sectors of the economy.

The strike by clerical workers followed a breakdown in negotiations with the employers federal.

The spokesman declined to say whether Bonn would lodge an official protest over Mr. Begin's re-

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6 Wednesday, May 6, 1981

Death of Bobby Sands

Bobby Sands' sad life is over at 27. To some he is a martyr who died clutching a crucifix and fighting for freedom. To others he was a criminal who killed himself and whose death will be responsible for still more murder and misery. He will probably long be remembered by Ulster Roman Catholics as the former and by Northern Ireland's Protestants as the latter. Whether he is remembered at all by the rest of the world will depend on the eventual outcome of this final stage of the Irish troubles. If the six counties of the north are merged with the Irish Republic, which could happen one day, or if they are granted some sort of status within a British framework that satisfies Catholic aspirations, his name will be included on the honor role of heroes and martyrs ranging from those who fought at the Boyne in 1690 to those who died at the Dublin Post Office in the Easter Uprising of 1916. But if Ulster's 500,000 Catholics continue to be frustrated in their painful quest for equality, Mr. Sands will be forgotten.

It isn't necessary to torture logic to understand at the same time why Mr. Sands did what he did and why British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher refused to give in to his demands for special political status for Irish Republican Army prisoners convicted of common crimes. Mr. Sands' ultimate goal had nothing to do with the kind of clothing IRA men wore in prison, or who drew up their work schedule. He was trying to focus attention on the continuing fight by Ulster Catholics for full economic, social, political and religious equality and perhaps to get Belfast out from under the British crown. Mrs. Thatcher is also in favor of full equality for Catholics in Northern Ireland. But as head of the British government, under whose authori-

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Now the Budget Voting

If all goes according to plan, the House will start voting this week on the first budget resolution for the coming fiscal year. Adoption of the administration's budget, represented in the House by the amendment to be offered by Rep. Phil Gramm and Rep. Delbert Latta, would be a major symbolic victory for the president over the Democratic leadership of the House. While the first budget resolution is not a definitive settlement, the agreement will set the terms for the battles that will be fought throughout the next months in the authorization and appropriation committees and, again, in the budget committees when the second budget resolution is considered next fall.

In an important sense, the administration has already carried the day for its policy of social spending restraint. When you calculate what the Democratic alternative drafted by the House Budget Committee and the Gramm-Latta proposals will cost, the actual difference in total spending, even projected over three years, amounts to a relative drop in the bucket. And it is also true that the budget cuts being considered — about \$37 billion under Gramm-Latta — are small in gross economic terms. They represent about 5 percent of the total budget and only a little more than 1 percent of next year's gross national product. The defense budget is no

THE WASHINGTON POST

The Vietnam Generation

It was six years ago this week that Saigon fell, an event that finally put an end to United States involvement in the Vietnam War. The anniversary merited some attention in the media, and perhaps by coincidence, two new books appeared in which veterans of the fighting recall, in searing words and images, their war experiences.

For those who protested and those who went — and if you were the right age during the late 1960s, you were likely to be one or the other — the subject of the war still arouses strong feelings. Sorting ours out, we wind up focusing on a teen-ager we know who was born shortly before the 1968 Tet offensive.

When U.S. involvement ended, she was only 7, too young to be aware of much. Now she is old enough to be aware of plenty, however, and to make her opinions clear. She wants to join the Army, she says, or perhaps the Marines. On television, she points out, it is said that the Army will help to pay for college. Her friends at school don't know why we didn't bomb the daylights out of Iran when they took our people hostage. The peace movement was something their parents, older people, did. It's not for them.

In fact, they find it hard to picture those parents evading the draft, marching on Washington, going limp before the police. They seem intrigued by tales of the napalm and body-count war, the war of drugs and rock-and-roll. When our teenager heard

THE NEW YORK TIMES

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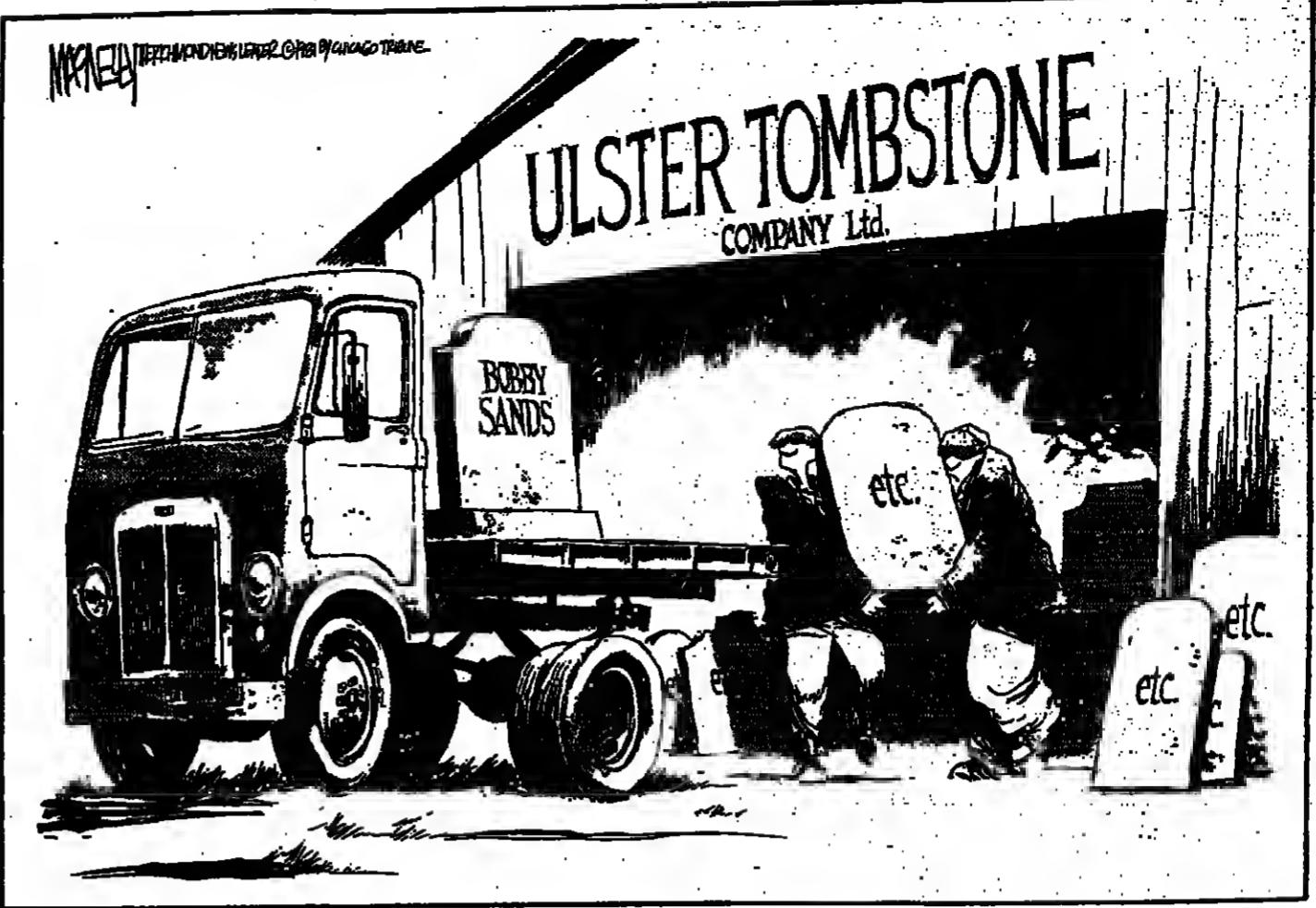
May 6, 1906

NEW YORK — Speaking before 300 magazine publishers at Atlantic City, N.J., Grover Cleveland practically endorsed Mr. Roosevelt's "muck rake" speech, cautioning them against following too closely in the footsteps of sensational daily newspapers. He said: "No compromise with sensationalism should swerve our periodicals from the way of sober and sedate sanity and useful purpose. We have fallen upon times of such unrest that the disposition to tear down and uproot seems to prevail on every side. I believe that danger stands opposite this passionate temper, which should be carefully watched. There should be a strong, powerful and conservative force to challenge this impetuosity."

Fifty Years Ago

May 6, 1931

PARIS — Showing no signs of his 66 years except the richness and maturity of his musical interpretations, Wilhelm Furtwängler, the great German conductor, and the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, brought a brilliant international audience to a pitch at the Opera last night to a rare showing of enthusiasm. Contrasted with Johann Sebastian Bach's "Brandenburg Concerto No. 3" was Igor Stravinsky's "Fire Bird," program music of the highest quality, evoking the legend of the giant Kostchka who turned his victims into stone, the adventurous prince and the firebird. It seemed incredible that just a few short years ago, this piece of music was termed discordant and superficial.



Will Freedom of Information Act Survive?

By James Reston Jr.

WASHINGTON — The CIA complains that it jeopardizes confidential sources and covert methods. The Department of State says it terrifies foreign leaders and prevents frankness in diplomatic conversations. The FBI worries that it undermines criminal investigations. The Federal Communications Commission thinks racketeers will use it to discover what the government knows about them. Budget-cutters try to slay it with cost-benefit analyses.

What is this monster? The Freedom of Information Act. An awesome power of the historian.

For three years support has been building for a curtailment of the act. In June, 1979, FBI Director William Webster proposed sweeping changes, including the imposition of a seven-year moratorium on the release of all FBI documents.

Hearings Coming

Several bills have been introduced in this session of Congress to tighten restrictions on the release of information, with Sen. Orrin G. Hatch, a Republican from Utah, taking the lead. The congressional attitude seems to be that public disclosure is distracting intelligence and law-enforcement agencies from their real tasks. So far, Mr. Webster's seven-year moratorium has not found its way into legislation, but the push is on. Hearings will come this summer.

The air of sham battle that all is misleading. Much more than symbolism is at stake. For while the budget cuts are not large in abstract economic terms, they are very large when measured against the needs of some of the areas and people most likely to be affected. The major items of federal expense — defense, basic Social Security retirement and disability benefits, Medicare and veterans' benefits — have been put off-limits by the administration. Interest on the federal debt must be paid. This leaves less than a third of the budget to absorb the full impact of the proposed cuts.

The Democratic leadership of the House has associated itself with an expenditure level that will require budgetary discipline about equal to that proposed by the administration. It has, however, preserved in the terms of its budget resolution a measure of flexibility that can be of great importance to Congress and the administration in the coming months as they decide how best to distribute the burden of sacrifice.

THE WASHINGTON POST

longer a real issue between the two parties, and the federal deficit will not be determined until the fate of the administration's tax-cut proposals is decided — a matter still very much at issue.

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THE WASHINGTON POST

mation Act in federal court, a step that I could take only because I had free legal counsel. How many authors have that luxury?

It wasn't worth it, as it turned out. The legal file grew to be several inches thick. At one point, the four government lawyers arrayed against me argued that, if they turned over Jonestown communications, the FCC would be besieged by racketeers filing similar requests for information. The process took nearly a year, and the judge ultimately ruled against me.

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International Education**U.S. Schools in Europe Enroll More Locals**

MANY AMERICAN schools in Europe are enrolling more European students to offset the declining number of U.S. applicants. They offer college counseling for students of other nationalities who want to study in the United States, and an increasingly flexible curriculum for those who plan to apply to universities in other countries.

"There's no question about it — these schools are accommodating themselves to larger numbers of non-American students," said Gray Mattern, executive secretary of the European Council of International Schools (ECIS).

At the American School of Milan, where the number of students who hold U.S. passports has dropped by 20 to 25 a year recently, the enrollment is now 40 percent Americans, 40 percent Italians and 20 percent students of other countries. While retaining its American identity, ASM is being restructured for its changing student body.

This fall, ASM will decide whether to offer the international

Baccalaureate. Now part of the curriculum of at least one-third of the ECIS member schools, the baccalaureate increases a school's attractiveness for students who want to go on to universities in countries where a U.S. high school diploma is not enough. But beyond preparing students for the baccalaureate or the British General Certificate of Education A-Levels, how else can an American school reorganize itself?

Italian Curriculum

"We're studying the Italian national curriculum," said Joseph Kennedy, the headmaster of ASM. "Looking for ways to prepare our fifth and eighth-grade Italian students for their own national exams at these years." Does this mean that eventually classes will be taught in Italian, by Italian teachers? "It's possible — a few," Mr. Kennedy said. "But overall our curriculum will continue to be in English." He added: "If our Italian students want to go to Italian universities, they can spend a year after graduation preparing for the entrance exams. Since students in

the Italian *liceos* [secondary schools] take this thirteenth year, our students haven't lost any time in terms of their own country's system."

The majority of ASM's Italian students go to college in the United States; however, and this interest in U.S. education enhances the school's attractiveness. Then, too, Mr. Kennedy said, "Italian families like the 'American method' — small classes, lots of student participation in the classroom."

College Placement

In Mr. Mattern's view, college counseling is increasingly sophisticated. The ECIS has a subcommittee on guidance, keeps in touch with such organizations as the College Entrance Examinations Board in Princeton, N.J., and sends representatives to the United States for meetings of the National Association of College Admissions Counselors. The College Board administers scholastic tests, among other things.

The colleges are equally active, sending representatives to visit schools abroad. Students get a clearer picture of U.S. universities from the annual ECIS college admissions tour; in 1980, 31 colleges participated in this tour — out of 100 that sought to be included. A wide range of institutions is represented — Ivy League schools, small liberal arts colleges, art institutes, various private universities — and Mr. Mattern points out that they "are charged with representing the overall pattern of American university education, not just their own institutions."

The ECIS is initiating a search program this year in which information about individual students will be sent to a data bank in New York and transmitted from there to the 130 colleges associated with ECIS. Mr. Mattern said, "There may be some college that a school's guidance counselor has never heard of but which would be right for a particular student. This way the college can find out about the student and send literature and an application."

Tour of Schools

Other U.S. colleges have taken their own steps to reach international students. This winter, five New England colleges organized a tour of ten schools from Marymount in Rome to the American School in London. Still, much of the work rests on the shoulders of the individual schools. Cyril Boscenier, a college counselor and the head of the American section of

Intensive Language Course Not Painless

By Nancy Beth Jackson

PARIS — Build a better mousetrap and the world will beat a path to your door: invent a painless, quick way for a businessman to learn a foreign language and take out a numbered Swiss account.

In the international business community, learning a second or third language is so important that firms generally pick up the bill, no questions asked. One Gulf state concern that deals with French oil companies recently staked an employee to three months in Paris, including private classes at the Institut de Seine, where individual tuition is 15,000 francs a month for 100 hours.

Almost every language school — from the commercial granddaddy Berlitz, with its registered trademark of Total Immersion, to small schools like the Institut de Seine — offers intensive courses, billed as being tailored to professionals. Sometimes that tailoring is through an emphasis on a technical vocabulary, as in the oil business; mostly the tailoring is in packaging — instruction is all or most of a business day for not more than two months. Nobody has time for semesters of instruction when an overseas tour may be no more than 18 months.

Business Accounts

Language schools court big business, giving special rates for intensive courses. They like to brag that their clients include International Business Machines or International Harvester or an oil company. But for finding a suitable course, the network of recommendations among training directors of corporations and international businessmen themselves is more important than language school claims.

The first whisper I had of an easy, quick way to master French came across the sands of Saudi Arabia from the lips of a City Bank banker named



Howard, who had not tried it himself but had it on the best authority that you could learn French in just one month, spending a lot of time but conquering a simple little system instead of vocabulary lists and grammar. Sound good to me, but the price did not.

The school was the Institut de Seine, which with the New York University Paris program is housed in an old mansion in a courtyard off the rue de Passey. As I was an individual and not a group, I thought I was eligible only for the 15,000-franc private tuition.

But more than a year later, after investigating other language programs in Paris, I was enrolled there in a six-person class that met from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., five days a week, for two months. Grouped according to our language ability (or inability), we each paid 3,000 francs a month for 100 hours.

The institute estimates that from 60 percent to 70 percent of its students are business ac-

counts. That is, the firm picks up the tab for the executive or an executive's spouse. I picked up my own tab in a class that included two American missionaries, a female U.S. banker and the wives of two American executives. What we had in common was not who was signing the check but our frustrations with mastering the language. All of us had studied French in at least one other program; none could speak or understand easily. And none of us had time to make a career of French classes.

Former Mathematician

The Institut de Seine centers on Romain Le Calvez, a former mathematician who has devised an intensive study program that promises to have you understanding French after one month and speaking it after two. Mr. Le Calvez admits that it helps to have had a basic grounding in the language, but he also works with beginners.

He has constructed a system

generally succeed where they've been placed."

The College du Leman does not offer the International Baccalaureate, and only a few of its students are preparing for the British GCE A-Levels, yet it has students of 62 different nationalities. Again, interest in American colleges is a prime factor: Of the 95 percent of the school's 400 American section students who go to college in the United States, two-thirds are citizens of other countries.

If a U.S. school's board of direc-

tors could say two years ago, "The American system — take it or leave it" — chances are they are now saying, "The American system — how can we open it to more people?"

Even at the American Community School of Athens, while a large U.S. population has kept American enrollment at roughly 80 percent, Superintendent Gordon Bennett has noted a slight shift toward a more international student body. "We're trying to internationalize our faculty more," Mr. Bennett said that the truly American "takes advantage of what's there in the community." Whether it was a school for Scandinavian immigrants in Minnesota a hundred years ago, or a school for a multinational community in a European city now, it's a school based on reality."

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We're quite American; our problem is to run a school which is even more American than schools in America."

Mr. Bennett said that the truly American school "takes advantage of what's there in the community." Whether it was a school for Scandinavian immigrants in Minnesota a hundred years ago, or a school for a multinational community in a European city now, it's a school based on reality."

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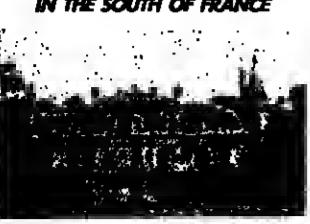
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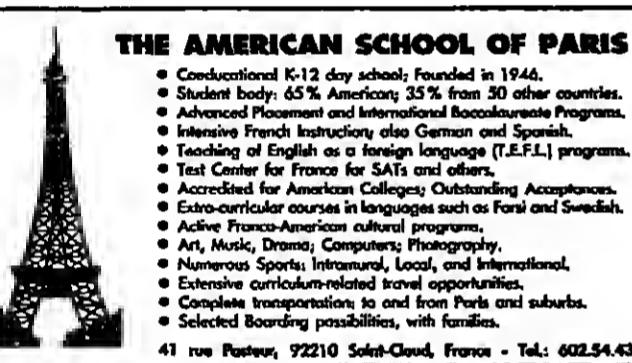
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ENSEIGNEMENT PRIVÉ

International Education

Success a Problem for International Bac

By Thomas Kamm

PARIS — Few organizations annual reports would include sentences such as these: "Not all our difficulties are yet overcome. How could it be otherwise with the rate of growth registered?" Yet, while many organizations are attempting to fight off economic difficulties, the greatest problem the administrators of the International Baccalaureate have to contend with is success.

As it enters its 15th year, the IB

has become a widely accepted program, not only among the internationally mobile class for which it was originally conceived, but also among students seeking to escape their rigid national systems.

The IB was founded in the late 1960s, when the growing number of international businessmen and diplomats created a population of school-age children who faced the prospect of going to university in a country other than the one in which they attended high school. The IB allowed university admissions officials throughout the world to evaluate students on a curriculum whose value they recognized.

But in the last few years, the development of the IB has been greatest not in the international or foreign schools of the world's major capitals, but in the high schools of Britain, the United States and Canada, whose student population is composed mainly of nationals who intend to pursue their higher education in their own country.

IB officials attribute this development to the stimulating, innovative and challenging curriculum of the IB: over a two-year span, the IB candidate must take one course in each of six fields of study — language A (generally native language or that of the country in which the school is located), a second modern language, study of man, experimental sciences, mathematics and a sixth topic, of the student's choice. In addition to this, the student must take a seventh course created by the IB and known as "theory of knowledge." The French government seems to be overcoming its reticence to recognize a diploma that it does not grant itself, and a decree making the IB an equivalent of the national baccalaureate is expected to be published shortly.

IB officials hoped that French recognition, which was announced last year, would spur development in other Francophone countries, "because they always wait to see what happens in France to copy its response," said Mr. Renard, but this has yet to happen. "Most of them are developing countries who for various reasons due to the economic situation have not been able to make the necessary amounts," said Mr. Maillard.

IB officials are pleased with this acceptance of their program as an alternative to national systems, but it has also created problems.

The steady rate of expansion over the past few years, which appears to have surprised even these officials, has been such that it threatened to "make the system unmanageable," according to Jean-Pierre Maillard, the International Baccalaureate Office representative in Paris. But, he added, "we have managed to master the development fairly well."

In order to allow for expansion without disrupting the efficiency of the system, the IB has entered a new phase of reorganization. "We

Webster College Expanding in Europe

GENEVA — Three years ago, while on sabbatical in Geneva, John Rider, a professor at Webster College in St. Louis, Mo., saw the need for an English-language university that would complement the University of Geneva. It would provide further education for the city's international residents, many of whom work for the international firms, nongovernmental organizations and diplomatic missions that have their headquarters here and rely on English as their common language.

Upon returning to St. Louis, he persuaded Webster to establish a branch in Geneva. The college was already a pioneer in the extended-campus concept — it has established more than 30 branches in military bases and industrial sites in the United States and Iceland. In 1978, undergraduate and graduate level courses in international relations, human relations, economics,

and finance and management began with 40 students in rented quarters overlooking Geneva.

"The main job in setting up was to convince the Geneva authorities, who are as cautious about outsiders' ideas as they are proud of their institutions, that our bringing the latest ideas and techniques of American education to Geneva would be beneficial to the city," said Francis Peel, a U.S. lawyer who is legal adviser to Webster and teaches a course in political theory. "But they were quick to see that Webster would help fulfill what they call Geneva's international mission," he added.

Vienna Branch

Webster's enrollment is now at 300, representing 65 nationalities — 17 percent of the students are American, 8 percent are Swiss and 54 percent come from the Third World.

Mr. Peel has just set up another branch in Vienna that will begin courses on Aug. 31. If all goes well with the Vienna project, Webster will open in Athens or Amsterdam.

Market Approach

Anne White, who had been head of the Department of Comparative Religion at Webster in St. Louis before becoming director of the Geneva branch, said that the choice of Geneva and Vienna is a reflection of Webster's market approach to education. "We don't feel we have a mission to educate people, we want to meet an unfulfilled demand," she said. With Vienna rising as a second international city — many UN agencies as well as the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries have been set up there — Webster thinks it is meeting that demand.

Vienna Branch

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Students at a conference at the United Nations International School.

Bringing World to the Students

U.S. Schools Offer Global Approach

By Linda Bernier
NEW YORK — It looks like a younger and smaller version of the United Nations. Actually it is the United Nations International School (UNIS), a private, non-profit school founded in 1947 by parents working for the United Nations.

On the banks of New York City's East River, in a large, modern concrete building, more than a thousand youngsters from 117 countries receive an international education at one of the best-known "international" schools in the United States.

There are four basic types of such international schools in the nation:

- Public and private bilingual or multilingual schools that focus on helping foreign students speak fluent English and/or helping English-speaking students learn another language.

- Private bilingual schools that meet the requirements of a foreign educational system such as the Lycée Français in New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Washington; and the Deutsche Schule in Washington and New York. Annual tuition at these schools ranges from about \$1,500 to \$3,700. The Russians, Japanese and Italians also have schools in major U.S. cities.

- Private ethnic schools that provide programs to maintain the ethnic heritage of Americans whose families immigrated to the United States. There are about 5,000 of them throughout the United States. About half of them are Jewish; the others include Italian, Japanese, Persian, Greek, Ukrainian and Chinese schools.

- International schools that provide primary and secondary school education to children from

primarily from the increasing number of students from developing countries. Many of these students do not speak French or English. And because their countries' national education systems are still being developed, some are not at the same academic level as students from more developed countries, Mrs. Belle Isle said.

The problems are being addressed through the school's remedial education program. "We are trying to set up a common code of ethics and a system that cannot be identified with any country, leaving as much room as possible for students to use their own national value systems in coping with this common denominator," said Mr. Belle Isle, a Canadian who was a teacher and administrator for 24 years in Quebec before becoming UNIS director three years ago.

Similar to UNIS in its international approach to education is the Washington International School, founded in the early 1960s by parents and staff members of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, and former students of Bryn Mawr College in Pennsylvania.

About 60 teachers from more than 30 countries prepare the school's 535 children from more than 80 countries for the International Baccalaureate. Courses are given in either French and English, or Spanish and English, and teach children about the world's major religious philosophies and political systems as well as the more basic academic subjects. Textbooks also come from all over the world.

Most of the students are children of UN personnel, who are given priority to enter the school. About 70 percent of the student body is non-American.

Tuition is high, although not quite as high as at some of New York's private schools. It runs from \$2,500 to \$3,650 a year, but many students receive scholarships and grants from their home country, the United Nations or the school itself. Most of UNIS' \$6-million-a-year operating budget is financed by tuition and a special UN endowment.

Special Problems

UNIS has an international approach in its curriculum. Although courses are taught in English, except for some primary school activities that are handled in French, students must learn French and a third language — Russian, Chinese, German or Spanish. Many after-school activities — ballet, music, sports, for example — are conducted in the students' native languages.

The school has encountered some special problems, resulting

from the requirements of the American Baccalaureate Program. Students prepare for the College Board's Scholastic Aptitude Test and Advanced Placement Examinations. The International Baccalaureate Program is offered as part of the courses offered. Students participate in educational trips to such places as Greece, Italy and Egypt.

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International Education

International Contact Is Called Necessary

NEW YORK — As the Institute for International Education celebrated its 60th anniversary in 1979, two events took place that had tremendous impact on its private, nonprofit U.S. educational exchange agency: the President's Commission on Foreign Languages and International Studies made its report to former President Carter, and a group of Iranian militants seized the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

The first event had a more positive impact on the organization, aimed to promote world peace and understanding through education. The President's Commission found a grave lack of international knowledge in the United States, which handicaps Americans in trade, business and international relations.

The finding underscored the need for some of the activities of the institute: assisting U.S. students to study abroad, providing educational information and services to American colleges and universities, and administering educational and cultural programs for Americans such as the Fullbright Fellowships and the international Music Competition project of the U.S. International Communications Agency.

The second event, the Iranian crisis, had at first a more negative impact on the organization's goals, the institute's vice president for fellowship services, Cassandra E. B. Edgerton, said. "Some communities became less enthusiastic toward foreign students and questioned whether they could all be so easily linked to political activity."

The institute's president, Wallace B. Edgerton, said that the embassy takeover and the resulting american hostility toward foreign students only underscored the

Staff of 250

The institute also conducts lectures, conferences and workshops on issues in international education, and provides placement services to foreign students and professors in the United States. It administers programs of corporations, governments, universities and foundations that assist or sponsor foreign students in the United States. It administers educational and research projects in developing countries. And it helps administer the International Visitors Program of the U.S. International Communications Agency.

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The New York-based institute

need to improve international education programs. "Perhaps the best means of dealing with [these problems] is for U.S. colleges and universities and educational exchange agencies, like IIE to recommit themselves to ensuring the diversity, balance and high standards in our programs," he said.

He added: "The report of the President's Commission on Foreign Languages and International Studies makes an absolutely convincing case for the bad effects of Americans' lack of international contact."

Among some of the services that the institute has been providing to U.S. educational institutions are publications on scholarships, fellowships and grants in the United States, on grants and programs for study abroad, on costs of U.S. educational institutions, as well as a journal giving a global perspective on international education issues and a survey of foreign students in the United States.

Staff of 250

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The New York-based institute



IIE Mexico director Rene Greenwald counseling a student.

has a staff of 250 and operates on an annual budget of \$65 million, funded by 120 sponsors — more than 40 percent from the U.S. government and the rest from private foundations, universities, corporations and international organizations.

The Hubert H. Humphrey North-South Fellowship program, established in 1978 as a memorial to the former vice president, brings mid-career professionals from developing countries to the United States for a year of study and practical work-related experience.

Despite the success of these and other programs, there are a number of challenges.

Among some of the new services that the institute is providing to U.S. universities is the Register for International Service in Education, a computerized job registry for U.S. faculty interested in overseas service, and the International Faculty Lecture Bureau, a computerized matching service for foreign scholars in the United States interested in short-term lecturing and for U.S. universities interested in receiving them.

Most of the 5,000 to 6,000 foreign faculty members in the United States are concentrated in 30 to 40 colleges and universities. The Lecture Bureau enables foreign professors to visit schools that cannot afford to attract them on a regular basis. So far, more than 300 visiting scholars have registered with the bureau.

Two recent programs demonstrate the agency's commitment to bring governments, private industry and foundations together to improve education around the world: the South African Education Program and the Hubert H. Humphrey North-South Fellowship.

Educational Disparities

Because of the disparities in educational opportunities between black and white South Africans, the institute embarked on a program to bring black South Africans to study in U.S. universities. The program is sponsored by more than 40 U.S. colleges and universities, which provide free tuition, and by grants from the Carnegie and Ford Foundations and many major U.S. corporations.

The first few students came in 1979. Last year 30 students were sponsored, most studying in such fields as business administration, economics, engineering, computer and natural sciences, said the program director, David Snock. The program is supported by the South African Educational Opportunities Council, headed by Bishop Des-

— LINDA BERNIER

These increases come at a time when more and more developing countries are interested in sending their students to the United States for higher education. She noted, however, that almost one-third of the foreign students in the Middle East that have money but not a developed system of higher education.

Another issue in the coming decade, she said, will be the role that foreign students play in compensating for the decline in the number of Americans enrolling in U.S. universities. Ms. Edgerton noted that "active recruitment of foreign students by inexperienced institutions has led to a range of abuses, e.g. the sale of immigration forms overseas and the exploitation of foreign students to prop up a failing institution. It is important for U.S. higher educational institutions to carefully consider their policies toward international education."

Parsons also hopes to attract qualified students of other universities and art colleges who want to

U.S. Art School Takes Its Palette Abroad

By Vicki Elliott

DARIS — Being an art student in Paris doesn't necessarily mean wearing a beret on the Place du Tertre in Montmartre and dabbling at portraits of tourists. This fall, the Parsons School of Design is to open a new undergraduate course here, with the collaboration of the American College of Paris.

It isn't the first time that the American art school, founded in 1896, has ventured across the Atlantic. Parsons' contribution to the artistic Paris-New York cross-fertilization was well-known in the 1930s and 1940s, when it ran a studio for American students on the Place des Vosges. But that closed in 1959, and in the recent past, Parsons has contented itself with a series of summer courses that cover fields in which Paris is particularly rich: fashion, photography and the decorative arts.

The new program, whose details still have to be sketched in, is more ambitious. It offers students a dose of both Parsons' rigorous teaching methods and the stimulus of a new environment. Dean Salvadori, who is directing the experiment from Parsons in New York, explained.

"We plan to import our system into the context of Paris. Paris' heritage and visual resources can only be of invaluable consequence to the art student."

As Janice Woelffer, who directs admissions, put it: "There is so much at one's fingertips here in the museums and art galleries — and not only in Paris but around Europe as well."

'More Structured'

Parsons' methodology, Mr. Salvadori said, is unknown in Europe, where attendance is often lacking and the student under less pressure to perform. "Our classes are far more structured and we insist on more time spent in class as well as homework," he said.

"Our approach is: Come because we insist that you do, and if not, don't come at all."

The vitality of Parsons' work in the United States is undeniable, covering all aspects of the applied and fine arts. The school extended its domain to California in 1979, when the Otis Art Institute of Los Angeles, part of the state system, took the unprecedented step of going private. Now an associate Parsons campus, it makes possible an easy transfer from East to West coast.

The Paris program is intended to provide Parsons students with another option. The long-term plan is for a four-year Bachelor of Fine Arts curriculum offering majors in fine arts, illustration and interior design. The first step, a first-year foundation course, housed in the American College and benefiting from all its facilities, is to start this fall.

Parsons also hopes to attract qualified students of other universities and art colleges who want to



Teacher Emerson Woelffer, student near Notre Dame.

spend their sophomore year abroad on a one-year exchange basis. For an art student, the two last years of study are of primary importance, and the sophomore year, rather than the traditional junior year abroad, was chosen so as not to interrupt that continuity. At the end of this year, students will choose whether to remain in Paris to complete their studies, or to return to the United States.

Staff List

In some important respects, the venture is still in the drawing board stage: The staff list, for example, has not been designated, although it is probable that some of the American College in Paris art staff will be enlisted. Much will depend on the interest of the candidates for admission who are scheduled to present their portfolios on May 8 and 9. Two-hundred American schools based in Europe have been canvassed for possible applicants.

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Mr. Woelffer with students on Paris' rue Mouffetard.

designer now based in Paris, will supervise a fashion option that covers the subject from both a historical and a contemporary perspective. Another option is photography.

Students of the American College may also take courses offered to Parsons students, and it is hoped that foreign students will also enroll. The doodling portraitists on the Place du Tertre can expect some competition from Parsons' students — on their off time.

Meanwhile, Parsons' intensive six-week summer courses continue. Two of them, organized with the French Musee des Arts Decoratifs, focus on French architecture and the development of the decorative arts. Deanna Littell, an American

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International Education**MBA: A Growing Asset in Spain**

By Harry Debelius

MADRID — The master's in business administration (MBA) is a title that is not officially recognized in Spain, yet large Spanish companies and multinationals generally give it more weight in analyzing the qualifications of an executive trainee than titles granted in the same field under the official Spanish studies program, such as the *licenciado* in business administration.

There are several good typically Spanish business schools. But the methods and the course content are different from the U.S. business school approach. With Spain on the verge of joining the European Economic Community and big business searching for people with an international outlook, the person with the MBA degree finds more and more doors open to him in Spain.

So much in demand are the young men (and very occasionally women) with master's degrees that IESE (the Institute of Higher Business Studies), a Barcelona-based branch of the University of Navarra, has turned out 657 master's degrees since it started courses for it in 1964.

Post-Graduate Course

The IESE course leading to the MBA, conducted in coordination with the Harvard school and in a similar fashion, is a post-graduate one, lasting two years with little time off. Last year, an unusually high one for Spanish business, each IESE graduate had an average of three job offers. Companies like Ford and Chase Manhattan Bank mine this source of executive potential, but the talent-seekers are not all U.S.-based companies.

The MBA also has a certain snob appeal in Spain, as shown in

an article published recently by the Spanish monthly financial magazine *Dinero*, entitled "Executives." "A master's helps you to triumph," it pointed out. "An executive can do his job without a degree from Harvard. Nevertheless, nobody denies that the 'business schools' give a special luster to their graduates, and in the majority of cases, they are a springboard for promotion."

Budding Spanish executives, whose families — or in some cases companies — can afford it, have discovered that it is often easier for a foreigner to pass the rigid enrollment requirements at a first-rate business school in the United States than it is for many Americans. The reason is the effort on the part of admissions directors in the big-name schools to ensure that each class has a certain percentage of foreign students, in many schools up to 30 percent or 40 percent.

While the management of companies dealing on an international plane recognize the value of an MBA from a good school, some Spanish company directors with few dealings abroad — but with expectations of increasing foreign operations once Spain enters the EEC — seem to be hazy about what the degree represents.

Speaking English

A graduate of a Spanish university business administration course commented: "I get the idea they think the main benefit of such studies is the ability to speak business English fluently. They hire a junior executive when all they really want is a bilingual secretary."

At IESE, a working knowledge of English is a must for applicants. This year, for the first time, the MBA course at IESE is divided into two sections. One gets all instruction in English while the other is taught in Spanish, although it uses business English.

Spain's IESE is highly rated. Diener lists it among the world's top 10, in a class with the Stanford Graduate School of Business, Harvard, MIT, the London School of Economics and the European Institute of Business Administration (INSEAD) in Fontainebleau.

Many of IESE's professors are also on the faculty of the Harvard school, and IESE's teaching methods are modeled on Harvard's. About 30 percent of its MBA course students are not Spanish, mostly Latin Americans. The MBA course in Barcelona costs about 350,000 pesetas (about \$4,000), or about 70 percent of the cost of the same degree at Harvard. IESE also offers a doctoral program, refresher courses and seminars.

Some Spaniards who already have their *licenciado* in business administration are willing to put in another two years to get a master's at the better-known American schools and IESE, which emphasize practical work.

Transplant From Iran Thrives on Spanish Soil

By Mark Williams

ESTEPONA, Spain — Since October of last year, 90 Iranian students have shared a new building with the Colegio San Jose, a private Spanish school in Estepona on Spain's Costa del Sol. The 90 are part of a new school, called International College Spain.

"I can't recall ever having heard of anything like it," said Ruth Bonner, the principal. "Starting from nothing, we had a working school in just two months. It seems almost miraculous." Mrs. Bonner was formerly executive secretary of the International Baccalaureate Office (IBO) in Geneva and is helping to get the school on its feet. "I came down for a few days to do an evaluation but saw such enormous challenge and potential that I couldn't say no when asked to stay on."

The idea for the International College Spain emerged last year when the Tehran International School was eliminated by government decree. Iranian businessman Farhangi formed a board of trustees to assure educational continuity for students participating in the school's International Baccalaureate program and for others seeking top-quality education. During the summer of 1980, he scouted the Spanish coast for a suitable site.

"We chose Spain because of lenient visa requirements, the government's cooperative attitude and Spain's similarities with Iran — factors like climate, topography and the people themselves, which would minimize cultural shock," he said.

Visiting Sites

In three weeks, Mr. Farhangi visited about 80 locations between Malaga and Estepona and finally found the new wing of Colegio San Jose. By early September, Iranian families and individual students were arriving.

Estepona and the college have since become a nucleus for about 50 Iranian families. Most still have personal or economic ties with their own country and are not political refugees in the strict sense. Thirty-five students on their own live at comfortable boarding facilities nearby and many plan to visit their families in Iran when the school term ends in June. Others fear further clampdowns on exit visas and will remain in Spain during the summer.

"The Tehran school was one of the best in the [International Baccalaureate] system, and because of the extraordinary circumstances, ICS was accredited much faster than normal," Mrs. Bonner said. "Some students had already completed half of the two-year program, and we wanted them to finish. Many teachers are the same and the new ones are highly qualified educators ..."

With its nearly 100,000 foreign residents, the Costa del Sol already had several "international" schools following British, West German, Swedish and French curricula for their mixture of students, including many from Iran in recent years. But the International College Spain is known locally as "the Iranian school."

"This is the first misconception we are fighting," Mrs. Bonner said. "Ours is a truly international school in offering the [International Baccalaureate] diploma, recognized by 450 universities in 43 countries as a top secondary degree. Harvard, Yale and Stanford, for example, accept it for entrance requirements — although not necessarily entrance — and advanced placement, and the IB is completely accepted in Britain. Except for additional language courses, all instruction is done in English."

The IB is the whole basis of the International College Spain's program. All students in grades one through 10 prepare for the two-year examination and diploma program, regardless of whether they take the final exam.

"ICS is not just a temporary solution for Iranian students or a local school which competes with others in the area; we have very different goals and standards. The costs are also greater, though moderate when compared with European International Schools generally." Tuition runs from \$3,700 to \$5,200 per year; full board for 10 months costs \$6,000.

Mr. Farhangi said that he intended to establish a major top-quality school during the next few years and that the board of trustees had created a solid financial base to absorb initial losses and allow for expansion. Forty thousand square meters of land near Estepona have been purchased, and building plans for a new school and boarding facilities have been approved. The first phase, accommodating 500 students, is expected to be finished in two or three years. During the interim, the college will remain based at Colegio San Jose.

Many of IESE's professors are also on the faculty of the Harvard school, and IESE's teaching methods are modeled on Harvard's. About 30 percent of its MBA course students are not Spanish, mostly Latin Americans. The MBA course in Barcelona costs about 350,000 pesetas (about \$4,000), or about 70 percent of the cost of the same degree at Harvard. IESE also offers a doctoral program, refresher courses and seminars.

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International Education

Harvard Business School Has Brains, Will Travel

By Calla Comer

HEVEY, Switzerland — Expressions like "fat cats," "shrinking dogs" and "incipient disaster sequence" are tossed back and forth rapidly like a football in the last quarter of an Ivy League game. But it is not Harvard vs. Yale, although both sides mean business — business management, that is.

Harvard in this instance is the Harvard International Managers Program and it is engaged in a typically charged exchange between Harvard professors and senior international business executives that marks the biannual, eight-week huddle that is the Harvard Business School abroad.

Located at the Hotel Mirador, a country club-hotel above Evey, Switzerland, at Mount Pelerin, the Senior Managers Program is in its seventh year and solidly entrenched in what had been a gap in business school education abroad for senior managers.

In 1970, Harvard Business School, the doyen of business schools and the originator of post-graduate training abroad for the middle manager (INSEAD, IMED and CEI as well as other post-graduate training schools in India, Iran and Central America were all set up under the Harvard aegis in the late 1950s and 1960s) took a look at where international business was going and what Harvard's role should be. The conclusion was that international business was expanding rapidly and that it was time for Harvard to cash in on what it had helped establish.

Years of Experience

"It was primarily to educate ourselves that we decided to send Harvard abroad," faculty chairman Samuel Hayes said. Harvard's decision not only provided new material for itself but brought more than 70 years of business school experience to the international business community's senior executives.

The program is an adaptation of the Harvard Business School's case-study method, combined with readings, faculty lectures, films and carefully selected guest speakers. The participants are seasoned businessmen, often with 25 years experience. "The program has always been sensitive to current events," Prof. Hayes said, "and we keep in mind that business environment is one of the top manager's major constraints."

Between the spring and fall semesters, the faculty of the Senior Managers' Program is traveling, gathering material for the course and keeping abreast of business developments. "This is not a lark in an idyllic setting," a faculty member said. "We work like devils to provide our SMP participants with the best and most relevant data, and our central base of Switzerland helps us in the ask."

The 60 participants, whose average age is 45 and whose companies have paid 23,000 Swiss francs (about \$11,560) to send them to Mount Pelerin for the "total immersion" program, often enter the program skeptical of their ability to learn new methods and to stand up to the rigorous schedule, which carries an out-of-class workload that would tax an undergraduate. "But in the end, it is often this very experience which helps the participant get the most benefit from the course," faculty member Ulrich Wiedmann said. "In general, the participants are learning unconsciously and are not aware of the learned thought patterns they're using here."

Vision Explodes

"For most, it's an 'unlearning' process," Associate Dean Derek Abel said. "Up until this program, their experience in dealing with business problems has been narrow and nonanalytic. Suddenly they come here, we throw 150 difficult company situations at them and their vision explodes. Where they have been used to dealing with a gut reaction, they now have to learn to listen and evaluate. As time goes on, they learn to reflect about others' ideas."

Prof. Hayes said that the program is specifically designed to soothe the executive's fears by "creating an environment of low risk where he can test his own judgement without being in front of his company." There are no grades and at the end of the program there is no report to the companies. He believes that it is more difficult for the executive when he has been through the program and has to go back and work with executives who have not had the same training.

"We recognize that the general manager's job is the most difficult in the world — you've got to be a military commander with strategic vision, design a planning system, deal with people, and be a master of finance — and that the executives coming here have one piece of this under their belt and are swimming for the rest," Mr. Abel said.

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Tradition Alive and Well in the Hallowed Halls of Eton

(Continued from Page 75)

sherry. "There isn't much scope for showing off in dress — or otherwise. Some of the boys are extremely rich, but you don't necessarily know who they are. And that's a good thing. It is also considered bad taste to be boastful, or swank around. There's no limit to your spending money, but there's not much to spend it on here except for a stereo for your room."

The junior boys have narrow, Spartan rooms, while the senior boys have more spacious quarters that resemble rooms of Oxford or Cambridge. "The school life is pretty frugal," young Kinsman said. "You certainly don't get pampered."

Long Chamber

Eton's classrooms range from the up-to-date science laboratories and drama workshops to the wooden "long chamber" that dates from the early 16th century. In this old room, names and initials carved hundreds of years ago are still legible on the wooden bench.

The central quadrangle of the school virtually reeks with history. On two sides are old classrooms, on the others, a chapel and a cloister. Near the cloister is the old well where the boys drank and washed hundreds of years ago. Off the cloister is the original dining room for the 70 "poor boys." It is still used, although the furnishings are modern. "Queen Elizabeth I on royal visits used to sit in here — right where that big hot plate is now," Mr. Meredith said.

Much has been added to the early Tudor-style buildings. The chapel, for example, is a Gothic structure, with buttresses and a 15th-century brass lectern. Its roof, weakened during World War II, is new, along with the modern stained-glass windows by artist John Piper.

A large classroom designed by Christopher Wren contains the busts of such Old Etonians as Robert Walpole, Lord North, William Pitt, Baron Grenville, George Canning and William Gladstone — all prime ministers — as well as the poets Shelley and Gray and the writer Henry Fielding. Percy

is the name of the school's annual magazine.

Eton officials like to call attention to the various scholarship programs available. There are the 70 King's Scholars, who gain admission by competitive exams; there is

a new program called the "Junior Scholars," in which half a dozen deserving youths who cannot afford the tuition are admitted. And there are many partial scholarships for boys whose parents cannot afford the full tuition.

Housemasters like Mr. Meredith are trying to encourage a wider spectrum of boys, including foreigners. "I try to seek as broad a balance as practicable," Mr. Meredith said. "Right now I am trying to see whether a Chinese boy from Hong Kong can get into the house. I'd like to see a good mix of boys from all walks of life. But I'm not ruling out the sons of Old Etonians. I guess about 30 percent of my boys have fathers who went to Eton."

Some Old Etonians, like Mr. Byng, think that the admissions rates are too high. He argues that many boys blossom about halfway through school and that to rule them out at 11 or 12 is a mistake. "At the moment, I guess about 11 or 12 percent of those who went to Eton have fathers who are in the service or in business."

One criticism of Eton and other public schools is that a relatively low percentage of graduates go into industry. They seem to prefer banking, finance and the brokerage houses of London's Financial District. "The boys are not keen at all on industry," young Kinsman said. "Career people try to point them in that direction, but they seem to think that industry has a grungy image, not very appealing and not 'proper'."

Eton's tuition is high — about \$70,000 a year, including room and board — and this tends to restrict the school to the well-to-do. However, lawyer Byng said, "An Eton education is still cheap by comparison to many other things. Before the war, for instance, an Eton education cost about half the price of a Rolls Royce. Today a five-year education at Eton costs less than a third of a top-of-the-line Rolls."

Eton officials like to call attention to the various scholarship programs available. There are the 70 King's Scholars, who gain admission by competitive exams; there is

a new program called the "Junior Scholars," in which half a dozen deserving youths who cannot afford the tuition are admitted. And there are many partial scholarships for boys whose parents cannot afford the full tuition.

Housemasters like Mr. Meredith are trying to encourage a wider spectrum of boys, including foreigners. "I try to seek as broad a balance as practicable," Mr. Meredith said. "Right now I am trying to see whether a Chinese boy from Hong Kong can get into the house. I'd like to see a good mix of boys from all walks of life. But I'm not ruling out the sons of Old Etonians. I guess about 30 percent of my boys have fathers who went to Eton."

Sports are an important part of school life. There are vast playing fields and much competition in intramural activities. Cricket is a major summer sport as is rowing, and Etonians usually win places on the teams at Oxford and Cambridge. But, Mr. Meredith said, "there's plenty to do after class hours, even if you're not good at sports — drama, music, art."

The English boarding school system has been criticized by some observers on the grounds that the boys are forced to live apart from their parents from the age of about 8 — when they go to "preparatory" school. This, the critics say, is a possibility, Mr. Meredith said: "Introducing girls into the school would be a very good thing. But we would need a whole household of girls so that they wouldn't be ostracized in groups of two or three."

Whether Eton will become coeducational remains to be seen. Some boys as well as Old Etonians would object to girls in the grounds that they would take the boys' minds off their studies.

Still, as Mr. Meredith says, Eton will change, however slowly, with the times — while continuing to produce the best education that the masters can provide.

From Mr. Meredith's point of view, Eton has been making a proper adjustment to the world of the 1980s — without sacrificing the cherished traditions of the past. "If you'd ask me to boil down the nature of the Eton experience in education in a single word," he said, "I'd say, 'Quality.'"

this house, and I wouldn't tolerate it if I did."

On the other side of the argument, the boarding school system promotes independence and initiative among young men and thus provides the training ground for developing leaders.

In recent years, girls have been admitted as day students at Eton, but these have generally been the children of teachers. There is talk of admitting girls on a straight coeducational basis in the future. Of this possibility, Mr. Meredith said: "Introducing girls into the school would be a very good thing. But we would need a whole household of girls so that they wouldn't be ostracized in groups of two or three."

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**Mexico Hits
1 Off Baja
ninsula**

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS**Kennecott
In Slump****EEC Steelmakers Seeking 15% Price Rise**

BRUSSELS — EEC steel manufacturers have started raising their prices as part of a concerted campaign to pull the industry out of a severe market slump, industry sources said Tuesday.

With orders now being negotiated for the third quarter of this year, steel firms are seeking increases of around 15 percent, varying from product to product, on their prices at the start of the second quarter.

The increases are part of a program worked out last month by the 15 main EEC steel firms, grouped in the European Steel Manufacturers' Federation (Eurofer), to stave off a price-cutting war. Eurofer members also agreed to cut output by more than 30 percent compared with the third quarter last year, with the cuts varying according to the product.

Kuwait Reported to Hold 6% of Volkswagen

FRANKFURT — West German news reports quote banking sources as saying Monday that Kuwait has acquired about 6 percent of Volkswagen shares and is interested in expanding this holding. A Volkswagen spokesman said the firm was unaware of any Kuwaiti shareholding.

The spokesman added, however, that he could not rule out Kuwaiti purchases on the stock market. The share price on the Frankfurt exchange closed at 150 Deutsche marks Tuesday, down from 151.50 Monday and 150 at the end of last week. It had risen past 170 DM in a recent rally, up from 135 earlier in the year.

Boeing Sees Steady Sales in 1981 and 1982

SEATTLE — Boeing says it expects sales this year and next year to be in the \$9.4-billion to \$9.5-billion range, based on current schedules. In 1980 the company had sales of \$9.43 billion and earnings of \$600 million, or \$6.23 a share.

Boeing said that improvement in first-quarter net income to \$1.49 a share from \$1.45 a year earlier was due to an increase in sales volume and a lower tax rate. The provision for federal taxes declined to \$81.2 million from \$98.6 million a year earlier, in part due to an increase in investment tax credits.

Boeing said its backlog of unfilled orders was \$20.83 billion at the end of March, compared with \$20.03 billion at the end of 1980. Of the backlog, 83 percent was commercial business and 17 percent U.S. government business.

BC Resources Scraps Plan to Increase Stock

VANCOUVER — British Columbia Resources Investment Corp. said Monday it was withdrawing a proposal to increase authorized common to 200 million shares from 100 million and create a new class of preferred with 100 million shares authorized.

President Bryce Howe told the annual meeting that the company was studying the possibility of buying back some of its 96.2 million outstanding shares of common.

Tube Investments Getting King Fifth Wheel

LONDON — Tube Investments announced Tuesday that it is acquiring the U.S. company King Fifth Wheel for \$34.1 million. It said contracts had been signed with shareholders of the privately owned firm, which employs 800 persons in Pennsylvania and North Carolina.

King Fifth Wheel had a pre-tax profit of \$10.5 million in the year ended last September. After a cash payment of \$39.1 million, promissory notes of \$12.5 million will be payable in one year and \$2.5 million in notes will be payable in two years.

Daimler-Benz Announces U.S. Acquisitions

STUTTGART — Daimler-Benz announced Tuesday that it has signed a \$260-million contract to take over two subsidiaries of Consolidated Freightways, the San Francisco trucking firm. The units are Freightliner Corp., a heavy truck manufacturer, and Consolidated Metco, a parts manufacturer.

All these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

April, 1981

755,353 Shares

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PEARSON LOEB RHODES INC.

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Kennecott**In Slump****New York Times Service**

NEW YORK — Kennecott, the top U.S. copper producer, said net income in the first quarter of 1981 plunged 43.7 percent, to \$34.6 million, or \$1.17 a share, from \$61.5 million, or \$1.86 a share, in the year ago quarter. Sales fell 15.1 percent, to \$47.9 million, from \$645.2 million.

Kennecott has been hit hard by the auto and housing slump and the consequent declines in the prices and production of copper, used extensively in those industries.

Kennecott said that it had a gain of \$4.1 million, or \$1.42 a share, in the first quarter from the transfer of a one-third interest in its Chino Mines division facilities to Mitsubishi Corp. Without this gain Kennecott would have lost \$7.5 million in the quarter, the company said.

In March of this year the Standard Oil of Ohio, which is 53 percent owned by British Petroleum, reached a definitive agreement to acquire all of Kennecott's approximately 28.5 million outstanding shares for \$62 cash per share. Kennecott said Tuesday that shareholders approved the proposed offer, worth a total of about \$1.77 billion.

The preliminary vote showed at least 20.5 million Kennecott shares in favor of the proposal.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

United States**Boeing**

1st Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue.....	2,420.0	2,150.0
Profits.....	144.1	139.8
Per Share.....	1.49	1.45

Charter

1st Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue.....	1,170.0	1,140.0
Profits.....	147.6	59.04
Per Share.....	0.47	0.28

Emerson Electric

2nd Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue.....	1,023.1	867.7
Profits.....	71.0	63.2
Per Share.....	1.11	0.99

6 Months

Revenue.....	1,640.0	1,550.0
Profits.....	133.0	125.6
Per Share.....	2.11	1.96

Gruuman

1st Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue.....	419.1	456.9
Profits.....	5.4	0.39
Per Share.....	0.39	0.51

**CHARTERHOUSE****The Charterhouse Group
1980**

Mr Nigel Mobbs reports

The Group

1980 was a year of progress. The successful flotation of Charterhouse Petroleum and the acquisition of Keyser Ullmann Holdings underlined the investment and banking nature of the Group. Progress was achieved in both structure and profits despite the fact that the year was a difficult one for business generally. The Group was by no means immune from the effects of the deep and severe recession.

Results

Group profit before taxation increased by 33%, which was a good result in view of the magnitude of the recession. This improvement included the benefit of higher oil revenues, although these carry a high taxation charge. The attributable profit after taxation of £11.725 million also showed an increase of 33%. The growth in earnings per share and the 26% increase in net asset value to 96 pence per share evidenced the Group's progress.

The Group's results reflect the benefits of a wide range of investments within a well balanced portfolio. The policy of investing in small to medium-sized private companies proved to be sound with many of them showing resilience and growth despite the poor economic climate.

Results in brief **1980** **1979**

Capital employed	143.2	104.9
Shareholders' funds	117.1	70.1
Profit before interest	23.8	20.4
Profit before taxation	16.1	12.1
Attributable group profit after taxation	11.7	8.8
Earnings per ordinary share	9.64p	9.25p
Dividends per ordinary share	4.51p	4.10p

* Including the profit of the bank after transfer to inner reserve.

Dividend

In view of the level of retained profits, the directors are pleased to be able to recommend an increased final dividend of 2.76 pence per share, which, when aggregated with the interim payment, amounts to 4.51 pence per share, an increase of 10%.

Banking

The merger of Charterhouse Japhet and Keyser Ullmann has resulted in Charterhouse Japhet having capital and disclosed reserves of nearly £60 million and substantially increased capability to provide a fully comprehensive banking service.

The physical merger is progressing well. The Charterhouse Japhet Act is the most effective method of enabling Charterhouse Japhet to assume the assets, liabilities and all the business of Keyser Ullmann. This can now be conducted in the name of Charterhouse Japhet, based at 1 Paternoster Row, while the Group and its central services, together with the management companies, will be located at 23 Milk Street, London EC2V 8JE.

Investments

Development capital activity continued at a high level in the United Kingdom, France and North America. France, in particular, provided several attractive opportunities for minority investments.

A listing for the issued share capital of Charterhouse Petroleum was obtained in August, the Group retaining 48.4%. The successful flotation provided that company with substantial resources so enabling it to develop further as an independent British oil company. The flotation also gave recognition to the value of the Group's investment in oil.

Charterhouse Petroleum was successful in participating in four licences in the Seventh Round and should have an attractive future. However, Government measures to further increase tax on North Sea oil revenues pose a serious threat to the future development of independent British oil companies and, in particular, the exploitation of North Sea oil reserves.

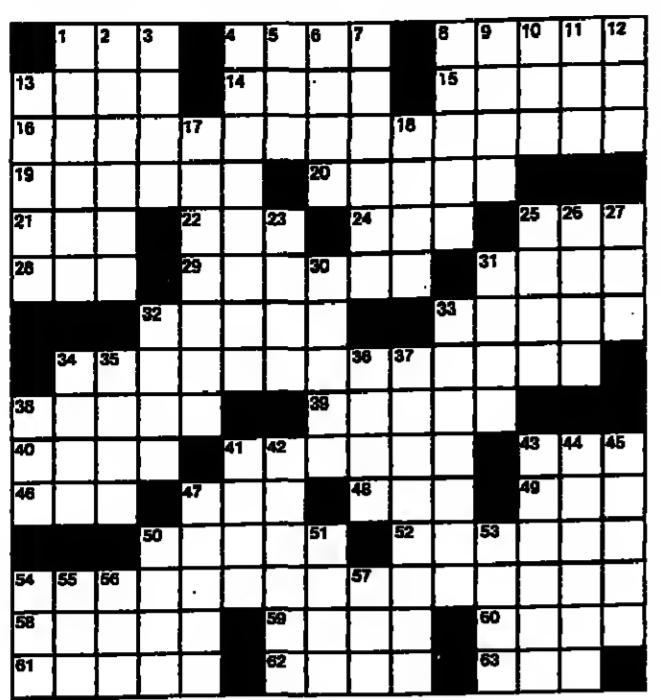
Glanvill Enthoven & Co. was sold during the year for £11.7 million. 1980 was a difficult period for many insurance broking companies and by becoming part of a large international trading group its further development will be facilitated. This sale does not preclude further Group investment in this sector.

Manufacturing companies, particularly those in the export field, faced not only the effects of the recession but also the problems of pricing products because of the strength of sterling. The Charterhouse companies in this sector were similarly affected and, as a result, the profitability of the Group's principal manufacturing companies was sharply reduced in the second half of 1980. Action taken to counteract this situation involved major redundancy programmes and plant closures. However, many of the smaller companies withstood the difficulties extremely well.

The service companies, which include Spring Grove Services, made good progress, although some are now experiencing the effects of the recession.

Future prospects 1980 saw a strengthening of the Group's balance sheet with considerably improved gearing down from 82% to 37%. This will enable the Group to pursue an increasingly active investment policy.

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 Gracie
- 4 Cousin of a Wac
- 8 Leonine group
- 13 Boundary
- 14 Spelunker's milieu
- 15 Device through which squash is squashed
- 16 Trompe l'oeil
- 19 Crises is one; also criteria
- 20 Two-electrode tube
- 21 Ages
- 22 Douglas Fraser's org.
- 24 Compete
- 25 Yale man
- 28 Cochineal, e.g.
- 29 Walks off with
- 31 Kiln
- 32 One of 50
- 33 Inflict (vengeance)
- 34 Lederleman
- 38 Impassive
- 39 Use
- 40 — Stallion."
- 41 Jeffer's poem Slacken

DOWN

- 1 Position strategically
- 2 Bring into harmony
- 3 Dam
- 5 Rogue
- 6 Chum
- 7 Eager
- 8 Meander down Memory Lane
- 9 Shine's partner
- 10 "—on parle français"
- 11 —volente
- 12 Ending with various directions
- 13 Bike's newest relative
- 17 Biting
- 18 Clark Kent's girl
- 23 "Abide — Me"
- 25 Tied
- 26 Graphite
- 27 Squid's defense
- 30 Floral leaf
- 31 Aloud
- 32 His, in Bonn
- 33 Most pallid
- 34 Pack
- 35 Banker's concern
- 36 Done
- 37 Some pigeons or goldfish
- 38 Hit sign
- 41 Indian princess
- 42 Suppressed
- 43 For now, for short
- 44 Literary caricature
- 45 Cubic meter
- 47 "— this chase is — follow'd": Shak.
- 50 Autocrat
- 51 Mention an authority
- 53 City in Syria
- 54 Pres. Wilson was one
- 55 Caviar
- 56 Goof
- 57 Yak

Solution to Previous Puzzle

CILAP	ARINE	FLAIE
ABIG	BIGATE	LOLLO
SQUA	REAGUNTS	TS
HSTE	ENERGY	STEAK
HAIR	AISE	
SQURE	THE CIRCLE	
PUNT	ACME ROT	
RASH	REINE BATH	
LIKE	THE CITY	
GETS	SPURIAL	HEAL
ITY	MOVE	
AGAIN	TAKE BUR	
GACK	TOSQUADE	
ELIE	FAUNIS HIRON	
TAIDS	FIRAY ETIE	

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW	
ALGARVE	24	14	Fair	LOS ANGELES	24	Fair
AMSTERDAM	11	23	4	MADRID	23	71
ANKARA	16	61	4	MANILA	23	73
ATHENS	21	70	59	MEXICO CITY	26	55
AUSTRALIA	22	72	11	MIAMI	29	54
BANGKOK	24	74	59	MONTREAL	28	54
BEIRUT	19	73	16	MOSCOW	19	44
BELGRADE	19	64	10	MUNICH	9	44
BERLIN	12	54	6	NASSAU	22	81
BUCHAREST	16	51	9	NEW DELHI	28	55
BUDAPEST	11	53	8	NISSA	23	77
BUENOS AIRES	32	72	59	OSLO	26	64
CASABLANCA	32	72	10	PARIS	22	54
CHICAGO	19	66	15	PERU	22	77
COPENHAGEN	23	73	5	RIO DE JANEIRO	22	81
COSTA DEL SOL	24	73	10	ROME	28	44
DOUBAI	19	64	10	SAO PAULO	19	55
EDINBURGH	8	46	4	TEHLAKA	17	64
FLORENCE	14	61	4	THAILAND	26	57
FRANKFURT	50	6	43	VIENNA	14	57
GRENADA	16	46	4	WARSZAWA	8	46
Helsinki	10	46	4	WASHINGTON	23	52
HLC MINN CITY	19	64	23	ZURICH	7	45
HONG KONG	24	72	15			
HOUSTON	27	78	28			
ITALY	20	74	14			
JAKARTA	19	62	23			
JERUSALEM	19	64	9			
JOHANNESBURG	19	64	4			
LAS PALMAS	22	72	16			
LIMA	23	72	16			
LISBON	12	54	5			
LONDON	12	54	1			

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

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Western Europe: 4480 kHz and 4634 kHz Medium Wave, 5,975, 6,458, 7,122, 7,255, 7,255, 8,116, 9,758, 12,955 and 15,670 kHz in the 49, 41, 37, 21 and 19 meter bands.

East Africa: 1413 kHz and 2129 kHz Medium Wave, 25,459, 21,440, 17,885, 15,425, 12,955, 11,250, 9,860, 7,729 and 4,650 kHz in the 11, 13, 15, 19, 24, 26, 31, 41 and 49 meter bands.

North and North West Africa: 25,459, 21,440, 17,885, 15,425, 11,250, 9,860, 7,729 and 5,975 kHz in the 11, 13, 15, 19, 24, 26, 31, 41 and 49 meter bands.

Southern Africa: 25,459, 21,440, 17,885, 15,425, 9,860, 7,729 and 5,975 kHz in the 11, 13, 15, 19, 24, 26, 31, 41 and 49 meter bands.

Middle East: 13,000, 16,250 and 22,750 Medium Wave, 5,975, 7,205, 17,378, 13,310, 17,695, 14,110, 7,140, 6,120 and 5,673 kHz in the 11, 13, 15, 19, 24, 26, 31, 41 and 49 meter bands.

South Asia: 15,000, 16,250 and 22,750 Medium Wave, 5,975, 7,205, 17,378, 13,310, 17,695, 14,110, 7,140, 6,120 and 5,673 kHz in the 11, 13, 15, 19, 24, 26, 31, 41 and 49 meter bands.

East and South East Asia: 25,459, 21,440, 17,885, 15,425, 11,250, 9,860, 7,729 and 5,975 kHz in the 11, 13, 15, 19, 24, 26, 31, 41 and 49 meter bands. Also for Singapore only: 8,600 kHz VHF.

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Western Europe: 15,245, 7,225, 4,640, 5,980, 3,975, 792, 11,240, 9,750, 1,394 in the 19, 41, 45, 50, 75, 251 (medium wave), 379 (medium wave), 25,3, 26,7 and 25,2 (medium wave) meter bands.

Middle East: 15,245, 7,225, 4,640, 5,980, 3,975, 792, 11,240, 9,750, 1,394 in the 19, 41, 45, 50, 75, 251, 25,3, 26,7 and 25,2 (medium wave) meter bands.

East Asia and Pacific: 15,245, 7,225, 4,640, 5,980, 3,975, 792, 11,240, 9,750, 1,394 in the 19, 41, 45, 50, 75, 251, 25,3, 26,7 and 25,2 (medium wave) meter bands.

South Asia: 15,245, 7,225, 4,640, 5,980, 3,975, 792, 11,240, 9,750, 1,394 in the 19, 41, 45, 50, 75, 251, 25,3, 26,7 and 25,2 (medium wave) meter bands.

Africa: 15,245, 7,225, 4,640, 5,980, 3,975, 792, 11,240, 9,750, 1,394 in the 19, 41, 45, 50, 75, 251, 25,3, 26,7 and 25,2 (medium wave) meter bands.

Arabia: 15,245, 7,225, 4,640, 5,980, 3,975, 792, 11,240, 9,750, 1,394 in the 19, 41, 45, 50, 75, 251, 25,3, 26,7 and 25,2 (medium wave) meter bands.

Court Rules Out Volcanic Eruption As Violation of Defendant's Rights

The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — The eruption of Mount St. Helens last year did not violate Ross Furlow's constitutional right to a speedy trial, the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled.

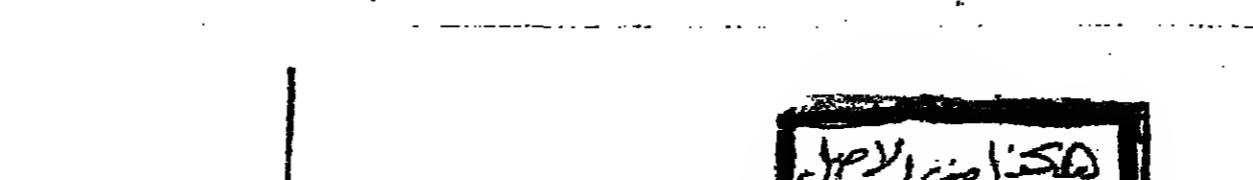
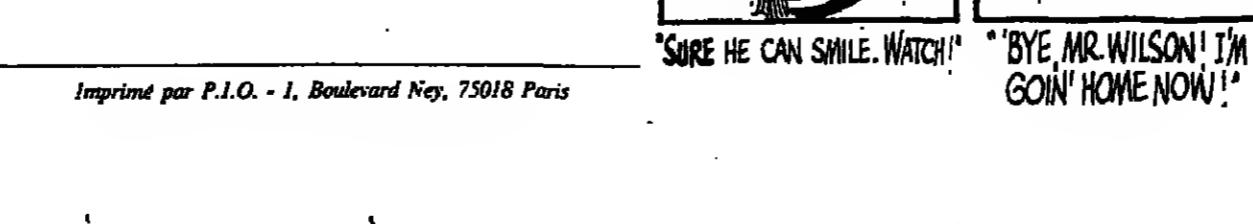
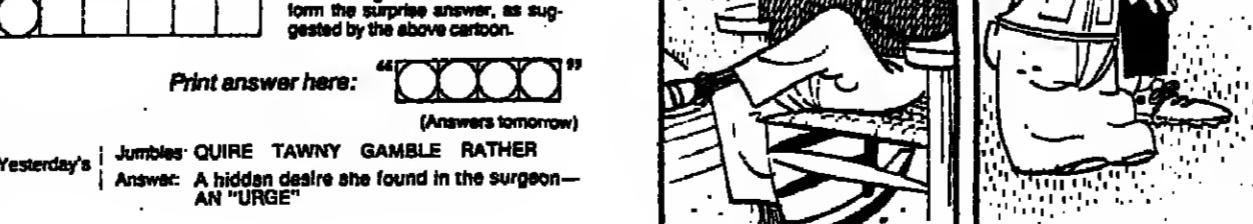
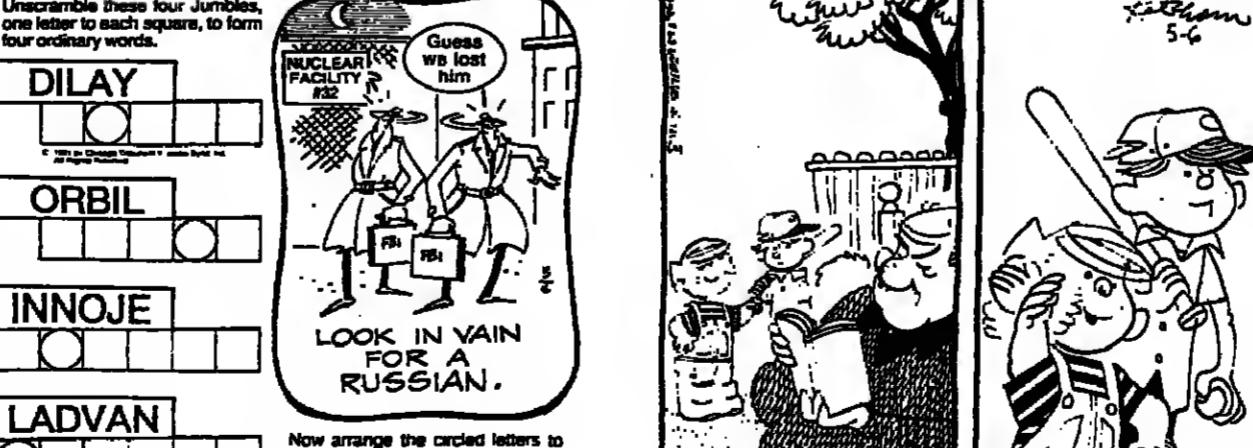
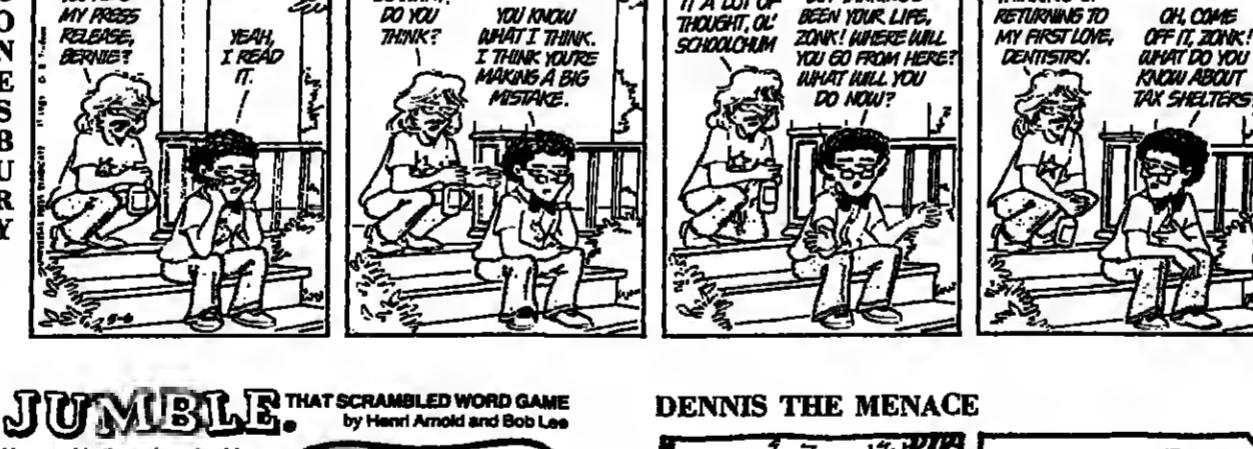
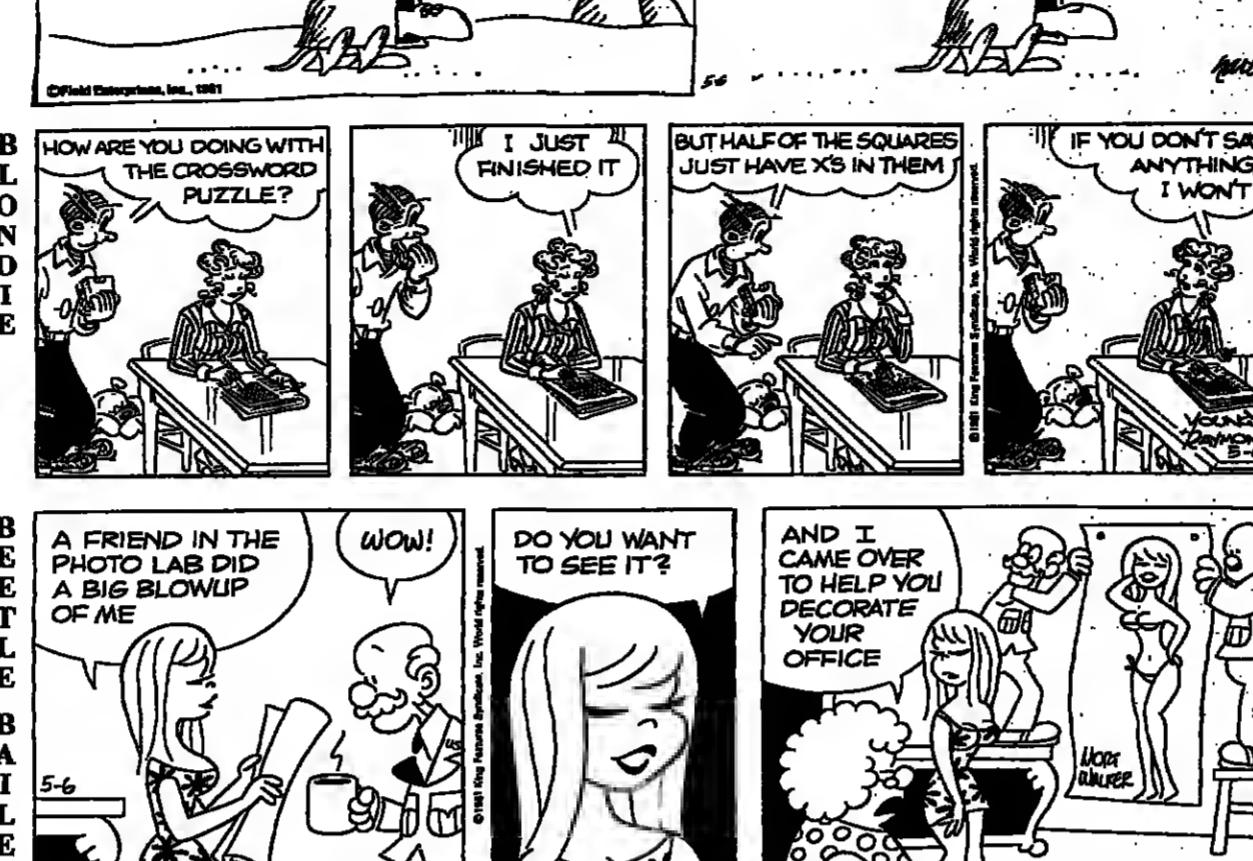
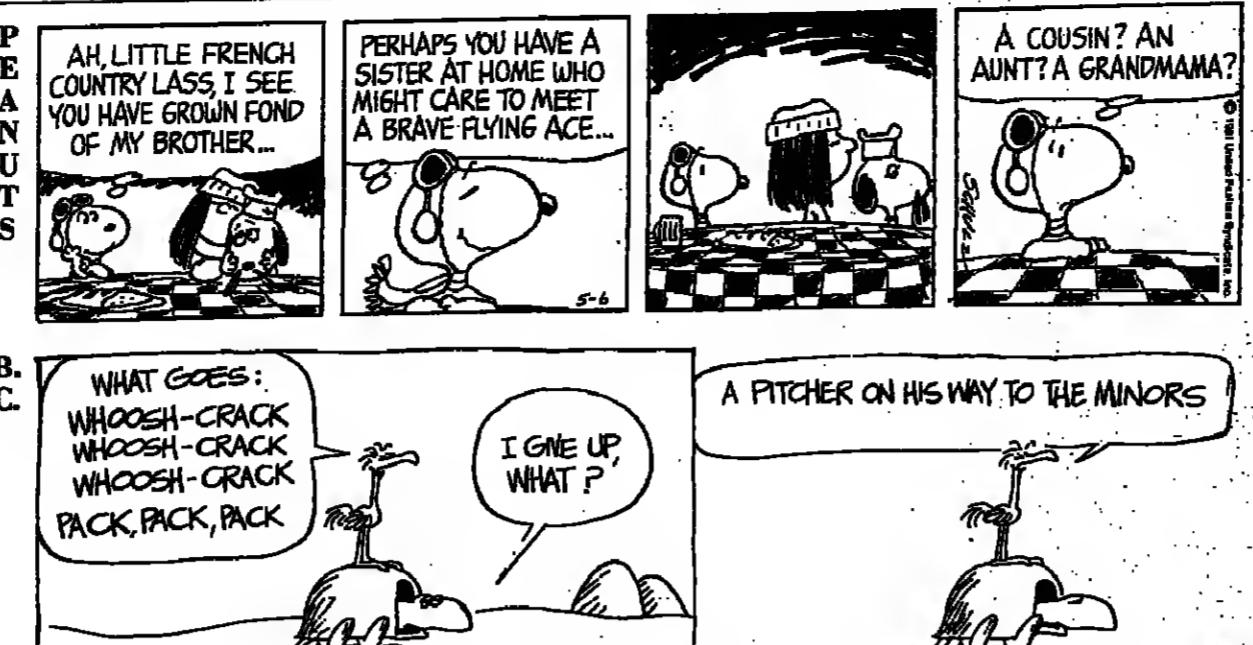
Mr. Furlow was convicted June 20, 1980, in the Eastern District of Washington for fraudulently presenting a U.S. Treasury check at Pacific National Bank in Yakima. The conviction stands.

He contended that the volcano's massive eruption on May 18, 1980 had violated his rights by interrupting, among other things, transportation and communication associated with the charges against him.

But the justices said, "A close reading of the Speedy Trial Act reveals no reference to the interruptions of nature."

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1981

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska

Print answer here: 

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: QUIRE TAWNY GAMBLE RATHER

Answer: A hidden desire she found in the surgeon—AN "URGE"

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BOOKS

THE WASHINGTON REPORTERS

By Stephen Hess. The Brookings Institution.

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Reviewed by Jonathan Friendly.

Hess' three-year survey found a press corps largely made up of white males in their 30s and 40s who mostly get to decide for themselves what they will write about on any given day, who are happy with the space and attention given to their reports and who rarely fight with their home offices.

They agree that their often more critical reports have been well received by the government, which has responded to them with more and more significant changes.

What one can learn is more complicated, and possibly more significant, lessons about the interests and routines of the people whose daily reporting defines what has become the nation's dominant news story.

Departing from the pack of journalism critics who write about the Washington press corps in terms of personality and anecdote, Stephen Hess, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution and former White House aide under President Nixon, has assembled a statistical profile of the 1,250 newspaper, magazine, wire service, television and radio reporters and the way they work. It is not always a flattering picture, while it concentrates on the president and the Cabinet.

Growing With the Government

ONTON REPORTER
The Brookings Institution
\$17.95, paper \$4.95

Jonathan Friend

Hess' three-year-old press corps began to get to his practice, but, since he can't speak or understand, he doesn't know what his teammates are saying. His eyes twinkle with pleasure as he tries to pick up the tones of their voices. His grinning, swarthy, 20-year-old face looks enthusiastic and open, but somehow it looks tough, maybe just a trace mean.

On the mound, the Los Angeles Dodger manager, Tom Lasorda, is pitching baseball practice. The first pitch is the year-old's best fastball. It goes exactly where Lasorda set it at the rookie's head. The rookie hits the dirt.

The Dodger veterans around the cage laugh. "Hey, man, be careful. That kid's your ticket back onto the (television) talk shows," says Ron Cey, the third baseman.

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Staffer

MONTRÉAL — The rookie is taking his licks in bat practice, but, since he can't speak or understand, he doesn't know what his teammates are saying. His eyes twinkle with pleasure as he tries to pick up the tones of their voices. His grinning, swarthy, 20-year-old face looks enthusiastic and open, but somehow it looks tough, maybe just a trace mean.

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man, be careful. That kid's your ticket back onto the

(television) talk shows," says Ron Cey, the third baseman.

Pudge Pudge

Hess also did well — even about the new action — from the slopes. The sources are that Lasorda throws again. The rookie, who looks like a 10-year-old, is 5-foot-11, 190 pounds and plenty of it. He's a good player, but it's not a polished big league swing. The way he takes off like a rocket and slides over the fence.

The Dodgers laugh again. The little fat kid is going to the big time. And they know it.

"Protect him?" asks Reggie Smith incredulously.

"You're damn right we're going to protect him. He's the man — the one in a million. It's like the man upstairs who has given himself; it's not a polished big league swing. The way he takes off like a rocket and slides over the fence."

Smith was a natural once, the switch hitter they com-

mitted to Mickey Mantle. Before the injuries — knee, shoulder — he knew the feeling of that hand on his shoulder. Nobody in baseball had the tools he had, once

on a time.

People say his "body form" isn't right, because he can't look like a weightlifter," says Smith, pointing to his Natural, standing alone in the outfield playing as if it were a soccer ball. He bounces it, playing a casual game of no-strain hot potato.

"Pure coordination," says Smith. "He doesn't think out what he does. He just does it. They said Willie Mays always had a lot of little boy in him. Well, this kid is just a boy."

When you play baseball only for enjoyment — not money or fame or all the other things — it's one fun thing. That's this guy. He likes to do two things: eat and play baseball. I hope people leave him alone and let him joy it. To tell the truth, I hope he never learns to speak English. Sometimes, especially in this game, ignorance is bliss."

So far, the Kid only has one hobby, if you don't count addiction to Space Invaders. He collects hotel room keys. It started two years ago in the California League. At that new glamour town, like Lodi and Visalia, he would add the room key back as a souvenir to his mother in his home town of Ecatepec, Mexico (pop. 150).

The Los Angeles Dodgers have the biggest name in baseball: Fernando Valenzuela.

The man whose name sounds like a mailing address in Andes isn't the hottest young player since Mark Fidich or Willie Mays or since anybody. Right now he is hottest rookie in the history of the game.

All and Nothing at All

Baseball is the sport of statistics. They explain every-

thing. And nothing. That's their charm. Statistics have won the chubby Valenzuela his current gigantic stature.

At one glorious point here Sunday, as Valenzuela won

a sixth straight game of the season, these were among

his numbers:

• 36 consecutive shutout innings.

True to the way Valenzuela's luck is running, he was

dials, 9-6. Homer's second double of the game, off reliever Bruce Sutter (0-1), put the Braves ahead, 5-4; Glenn Hubbard followed with a two-run single.

Yankees 4, Angels 2

In the American League, in An-

heim, Calif., Lou Piniella and Barry Foote hit sixth-inning base-

empty home runs and reliever Ron Davis struck out eight consecutive batters, tying Nolan Ryan's Amer-

ican League record, to lead New

York to a 4-2 victory over the An-

gels. Davis, pitching the final three

innings, struck out the last eight

batters he faced. Gene Nelson,

who worked six innings (allowing

two runs on four hits), won his

major-league debut.

Brewers 9, Mariners 5

In Seattle, Jim Gummer's base-

empty double in the seventh in-

ning broke a 5-5 tie and Robin

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Red Sox 5, Red Sox 5

In Kansas City, Mo., the Royals

and Boston played a 5-5 tie, the

game being suspended after 10

innings by league curfew. The start

of the contest was delayed more

than two hours by rain; play was

to be resumed before Tuesday

night's regularly-scheduled game.

Mariners 9, Indians 5

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Red Sox 5, Indians 5

In Boston, Mike Schmidt and

Calvin Murphy hit 5-0-7 guard

in second as the Expos beat

the Indians, 4-3. Rogers (3-1)

out six and walked three

beating ninth-inning relief

from Woodie Fryman and

Iossi.

Astros 5, Cards 4

In Chicago, Jose Cruz's three-

run home run in the first powerd

on to its seventh victory in

games, 3-3, decision over the

Reds. Terry Puhl leading off

on an error and Danny

walked before Cruz hit his

homer of the year on a 3-2

from Mike Krukow (1-2).

Braves 9, Cardinals 6

In St. Louis, Bob Horner went

4 and drove in three runs, in

the go-ahead run in the

as Atlanta topped the Car-

son

— and then on. He struck out

on his 25th career victory.

The game tied, 4-4, and the load was with one out in the Carlton grounded to short-

drive in Larry Bowa.

Phillies 1, Red Sox 1

In Philadelphia, Mike Schmidt

hit a fielder's choice, 1-0, and

Mike Schmidt, 1-0, and the load

was with one out in the Carlton

grounded to short-drive in

Larry Bowa.

Red Sox 4, Dodgers 3

In Montreal, Steve Rogers scat-

tered hits in 8½ innings and

Los Angeles errors led to a

5-4 win. Schmidt, 1-0, and the load

was with one out in the Carlton

grounded to short-drive in

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Observer**Romance on Rails**

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — The New York subway. The greatest mass transportation mechanism ever created. More than 700 miles of track. Exactly 107,623 burned-out light bulbs — and those in the pedestrian walkways alone.

There is an old saying about the New York subway. "A million light bulbs in every station, and not 50 watts of light to help you see your assailant."

An exaggeration, of course. The New York subway breeds exaggeration. Just as it breeds newstands. Hundreds and hundreds of newsstands with thousands and thousands of packs of stale chewing gum and millions of magazines depicting adolescent females naked as jaybirds.

"A romantic," you say? Sure I'm a romantic. What is New York without romance? Take away romance and all you've got is Mayor Ed Koch and arson and a pack of real estate thieves.

The subway. Old Loon sitting across the aisle screaming for 40 minutes without once stopping for air. A thousand derelicts snoring in subway stairwells from Coney Island to Times Square.

The subway is riding in a car with no lights and knowing all the violent felons in the car are afraid to poke a pistol in your ribs because that is where the pipes empty. For some reason. To keep out sissies. I suppose.

But at the bottom of the staircase, ah! Great smells. Bakery smells. Flower smells. Shoeshine smells. Stale chewing-gum smells. Marijuana smells.

Not only smells. Policemen with

gigantic revolvers and terrifying dogs. Insouciant youths leaping the turnstiles. Desperate people who resist being pushed onto the tracks. Cranes carrying shopping bags filled with melting Jell-O.

Sometimes the subway train never comes.

This is a good joke.

The really good joke is this, though:

After a long wait, you say, "Ho, ho, ho! What a good joke! The subway is never coming this time. I shall have to walk to the office and be fired for being late once too often."

Just before you leave, the subway comes. You get on. It stops at the next station. A man comes through laughing, "Ho, ho, ho, ho, ho!" This one you'll really appreciate," he says. "This train is never going to move again."

This keeps subway riders laughing while they are being fired. Afterward they move to Texas and never get to ride the New York subway again.

* * *

"Is it true that the New York subway is a good place to buy marijuana?" out-of-towners ask. Yes. There is usually marijuana sold right at the foot of the steps, but the subway is not a good place to smoke it. The subway has very stringent laws. Four activities are strictly forbidden. No Smoking. No Littering. No Spitting. No Loud Playing Radios.

Loud playing radios are outlawed so that riders can hear the loudspeaker announcements issued by the New York subway on platforms and in cars.

The New York subway is very proud of these announcements. Though they are nothing but train announcements they are broadcast in a tongue that sounds like Gujurati and walnut shells passing through a meat grinder. It is intensely amusing listening to them while trying to guess whether the broadcaster is being strangled or swallowed in quicksand.

Skeptics say there is no quicksand in the New York subway. If you believe that, you are not ready to enter the greatest mass-transportation mechanism ever created. The New York subway.

New York Times Service

**And****The****Scarecrow**By Vicki Elliott
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Fourteen years ago, Jacqueline Chardon-Lejeune was passing down a country lane in Gers, in southern France, when she came upon a scarecrow standing in a field by the side of the road. "It was a scarecrow of such magnificence," she remembers, "that it made a deep impression on me. I realized then that there were hardly any left today."

The gradual disappearance of the scarecrow, that "dumb, numb-blown, bugger-mutter anti-quated old hoodmaded," as Baudelaire de la Mare called one in a children's story, seemed to Chardon-Lejeune to say something about the modern world. She decided then and there to do something about it.

Scouring field and furrow for the scarecrow, that "dumb, num-blown, bugger-mutter anti-quated old hoodmaded," as Baudelaire de la Mare called one in a children's story, seemed to Chardon-Lejeune to say something about the modern world. She decided then and there to do something about it.

On another level, the battered bat, sagging stuffing and drooping rags are a representation, however summary, of the farmer himself, though he would never admit it.

Borrowing scarecrows for an exhibition proved impossible at first. When Chardon-Lejeune began to look for them, a decade ago, no farmers would oblige. "You don't lend your double to anyone," said Chardon-Lejeune,

modern-art gallery in Paris near Les Halles, was interested in a subject that could be used to juxtapose modern art with a traditional popular art form. But she also wanted to explore the psychological ramifications of a tradition that goes back to the worship of the Roman garden god Priapus and beyond. "The search for scarecrows became a voyage in the unconscious," she said, surrounded by the looming shapes of the scarecrows at the exhibition.

Sinister, Benign

They are a botch-patch of the sinister and the benign. The French word *épouvantail*, scarecrow, has connotations with *épouvante*, horror. Chardon-Lejeune likes to see in each scarecrow a projection of the terrors of its creator. "You put into it what frightens you, hoping to frighten others," she said.

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Drawing (left) and some of the scarecrows in the exhibit.

a tumpt-shaped, comfortable individual. "It's like lending a part of yourself out to the devil." But the 80 or so specimens in the exhibition were finally collected in response to a competition in the magazine *Rustica*, which has a wide circulation among French farmers.

Collecting information in the field was equally difficult. The first attempts met with suspicion and mistrust. A sociologist gathered about 30 questionnaires, mostly from farmers now retired. They explained how the most successful scarecrows clank in the wind and catch the light, how they have to be moved about the fields every few days so the birds won't get wise to them.

Difficult Digging

A scarecrow does not tire out. No one will touch it, except perhaps a tramp who wants to get bold of a new outfit for nothing." Even self-portraits are included, because Chardon-Lejeune argued, they reflect the anguish of the artist as he takes stock of his place in the world, just as the farmer reveals himself as cobbles together his scarecrow.

PEOPLE: Cardin Wraps Up Deal For Control of Maxim's

French fashion magnate Pierre Cardin has completed his move to buy a controlling interest in the Paris restaurant Maxim's. A spokeswoman for the restaurant said negotiations between Cardin and Maxim's owner, Louis Vaudable, were concluded late Monday night. She said that the price and the exact percentage of shares involved were secret, but that Cardin's interest was unlikely to be more than 51 or 52 percent. Cardin already has a joint merchandising operation with Maxim's. Cardin's empire ranges from France to China, from haute couture and ready-to-wear for men and women to perfume and a wide range of other products. Maxim's has its name-of-the-century decor, is classified as a historical monument by the French government and cannot be altered, the spokeswoman said.

He had decided that its administration was too demanding. She said he would stay on for several months to train a successor, but that his son would also leave the restaurant. Maxim's, with its name-of-the-century decor, is classified as a historical monument by the French government and cannot be altered, the spokeswoman said.

Astronauts John L. Young and Capt. Robert W. Crismon, who flew the U.S. space shuttle Columbia on its successful maiden flight, will meet with President Reagan at the White House on May 19 and will spend several days next month at the Paris Air Show, which runs June 2-9.

Joseph Granville, a stock market analyst whose "sell everything" advice wreaked havoc on the New York stock market in January, has married a 40-year-old commercial artist. The marriage was the third for Granville, 57, and the first for Karen Erickson. Granville, of Holly Hill, Fla., travels and publishes a newsletter giving advice to investors.

It's a girl for Patricia Hearst Shaw. A spokesman for the Stanford University Medical Center said Mrs. Shaw, 29, gave birth to a 7-pound, 15-ounce daughter. The baby is the first for the newspaper heiress and Bernard Shaw, a San Francisco police officer, who were married in 1979. They met while Shaw was serving as her bodyguard following her sojourn with the Symbionese Liberation Army. Patricia Hearst Shaw was abducted from her Berkeley, Calif., apartment by the terrorist group in 1974 and was captured by the police 19 months later. She was serving a 15-year sentence in prison, but was pardoned after serving 18 months.

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